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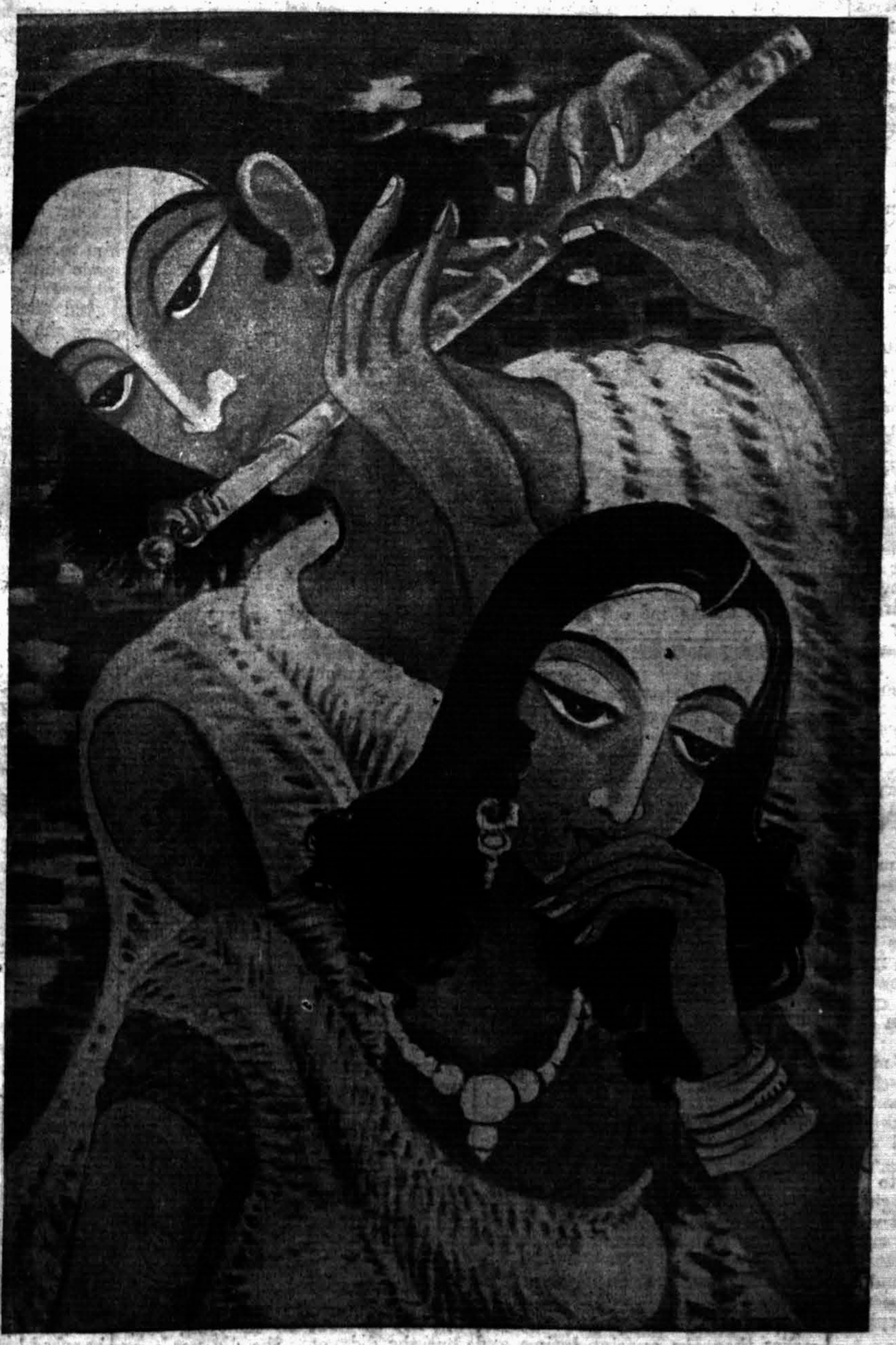
The Flute Player



Artist—Sudhir Khastgir.

In The Land Of The Lamas

(See Page 3)

Short Story

'SERVICE WEDDING'

By C. VIKRAMAN NAIR

Everyone in the village knew that Kesavan Nair and Saraswathy would be married when he would complete his twenty-fifth year. He was a man of principles and he had told Saraswathy about his plans. "Look here, Saras," he was saying, "don't you realise that it is much better to wait until I can afford a small house and live there happily than hurrying up the marriage. And for that you have got to wait only three more years." Of course, she admitted that was alright but three years meant she would be twenty by that time. He gave a sardonic laugh and asked whether she thought he would dream of marrying anyone else even if she was a hundred, and she smiled, and he smiled too.

But fate had dealt with them severely that their love also had to take the proverbial serpentine course. Saraswathy's father died suddenly (her mother had died when she was a small kid). She had no near relatives and soon she found out that she had a large amount of debt and that she could not repay it. And, of course, people came and took all she had.

Kesavan Nair, of course, came to console her. He said that he was so sorry to hear the terrible news and also that he could not marry her unless she had some money with her as his parents did not like him to marry a bankrupt. Then he said that she being a matriculate why not try for some job and earn something. She said, what job, and he showed her an advertisement in the paper calling up women for the W. A. C. (I). She said, oh, it looks like the army and he said, of course it is the army, but what of that? Did she think they made the women take the rifle and fire at the enemy? No, it was only a clerk's job and it looked alright. So she said, alright and borrowed a rupee from her lover on condition she would return it immediately she got her first month's pay, and took the first bus to Calicut.

And soon Kesavan Nair got his rupee back and a letter in English saying that she had joined up alright and also that she thought her job cute. And Kesavan Nair immediately took up the dictionary and found out what 'cute' meant. Though he also was a matriculate he had never tried. to expand his vocabulary, in spite of his English teacher's advice.

Letters often reached Kesavan Nair from his betrothed and in the last of them she had mentioned that she had become a Corporal. But Kesavan Nair did not bother much about that because she had written that she was in Calcutta.

Well, like all other young men he too had dreamt of going places and doing things but now it seemed more impressive to him. And when he found out that he could spare quite a bit he decided to go to Calcutta and enjoy.

He reached Calcutta without much difficulty though he found himself in some tight corners being ignorant of the numerous Indian languages except Malayalam, but the guard used to come to his rescue.

In Calcutta he managed to be squeezed in a cheap hotel though he thought it rather expensive, but what of that? He had come to enjoy hadn't he? And he found hat the hotel itself had a telephone and he could phone to his fiancee because she had mentioned her telephone number also in her letter.

Well, he knew everything about telephone because he was taught of this interesting machine in his class, and he even thought that Graham Bell was a genius. But he had never used it before and so when it began to ring suddenly he was surprised and for a moment even wondered if there was any automatic means by which it would begin to ring suddenly if anyone were watching it. But then the manager of the hotel picked up the telephone and themystery was solved.

Later, with the help of a friend he managed to bring his beloved to the other end and he was a bit annoyed because she would speak in English only. But he decided that he would also speak in English and show her that he was by no means inferior to her though he did not at first know what 'cute' meant.

"Hello", said Saraswathy's voice.

"Hullo, is that Saras?" he said a bit thrilled to see how well this wonderful machine was working.

"Yeah. Who is that?"

"You don't understand? I, Kesavan Nair."

"What? You? You silly fish, how on earth did you come here?"

"I came here, you see" he said, a little bluntly she thought but the fact was that he did not understand what she said.

"Well, well, well," his sweetheart said cordially. "But sorry dear, you can't smuggle in here except on visiting hours and that is in the evening, and I have got a date in the evening too." She said regretfully.

She was a Corporal in the W A C (I), so he had to become a Pilot Officer in the Air Force before he could pop the good old question. "What about a bit of marriage, dear?" And when she said, "Delighted" he was about to order a peg of marriage, because.....

This is a success story of today—of how Kesavan Nair and Saraswathi, rose from their obscure village to such heights of fame that their photo appeared in the papers under the caption "Service Wedding."

Kesavan Nair did not understand a word of what she said. "You have got a what?" he asked.

"A date", she explained. "A yankee is taking me out for dinner and we would be going to a theatre also. But I shall tell you what you can do. You meet me at Firpo's for lunch and after that we could go to your hotel and have a chat. What do you say?"

"Will you please stop talking in this bad language", he said. His knowledge of adjectives was rather poor.

And then she explained to him the situation and plans and he said that he would go to Firpo's wherever it was.

He returned with a smile to his friend and asked him if he knew a restaurant called Firpo's and he said, yes, are you going there? Kesavan Nair said that he was and asked him if he would reach there by 1.30 if he began to walk then.

His friend laughed and said, "Oh, you wont go to Firpo's walking, or in this dress."

Kesavan Nair was plainly taken aback but he knew that in fashionable places you have got to be fashionable. While in Rome, he remembered upto that but could not get the rest. Well, never mind that here. So he went out with his friend and bought some nice clothes. Then he called a taxi and went to Firpo's in High spirits.

He reached there five minutes earlier than the appointed time and waited for her. When the waiter approached him he said, "later" smartly and the waiter retired with a polite bow. And then Saraswathy came in like an Angel as he liked to call her and also noted that she was much prettier.

"Hello, dear," she said smiling charmingly, "You look like an actor from Hollywood."

He did not like the similie because he had heard that all actors were bad men. But still he smiled and said, "Sit down."

"Well, well, Kes" she said and he was startled because he had never thought this girl would go to the extent of calling him by his pet name. But still he did not say anything because he wanted to behave like a modern youth and the idea of losing her did not please him much either.

"Well, well, Kes," she said, "when I knew that it was you who was speaking this morning you could have knocked me down with a feather. Yessir, I was dashed surprised. Oh, yes, waiter", She called the waiter and gave the orders.

"Well how is the old boy to-day?" she asked.

"Who?" said Mr. Nair puzzled.

"You, you silly fish."

"I? Oh, I am alright. But why do you call me fish?"

"Well, you are fishy, aren't you?"

Mr. Nair very wisely decided to drop the point. He had noticed two stripes on her sleeves and so he said, "Oh, you have become a Naik? An army chap had told him that two stripes meant Naik.

Saraswathy went all red with anger and she said, "Naik? What do you mean Naik? Do you think I am a damn Sepoy?" Her vocabulary had considerably increased.

"Then what is the meaning of those two lines?" he asked and she said "Hush" because the waiter was approaching. Saraswathy found that she had to be absorbed in teaching him the usage of knife and fork. Mr. Nair enjoyed his lunch thoroughly, but Saraswathy did not. She was always afraid someone might see them.

After lunch they went to his cheap hotel and there they had quite a long conversation. He asked her whether she had earned a lot.

"Tcha!" she said, "I can't make both ends meet and you are there speaking of saving!"

"Why? Have you spent all you got?"

"Of course I have spent all I got. What is money for if not for spending? If I don't become a Sergeant by next month I don't know what I am going to do."

Well, Mr. Nair had, of course, found out by this time, that money could not be saved too much if one were to live in such circumstances. But still he did not like the idea of her spending everything she was getting. He said, "But Saras, if you are spending like that how could we get married?"

She went all red with anger again and was about to say, "Blast it! I am not so keen on marrying you." But she did not. She did not want to hurt the poor chap's feelings and looking at him again she saw that she was quite a bit frightfully keen on marrying him. So she said, tactfully, "Look here, dear. You don't want to marry money of course. You want me, isn't it?"

"It is alright for me. But what would my parents say?"

"Oh, blast it," she said, "what has the parents got to do with it?"

"What could I do if the family is opposed to me? All that I could get is a small share and that too after so much trouble."

"Well, can't you make an honest living without the help of the family?"

"How can I?" He had never thought of that.

"Well you can join any of the forces for one thing. Well, dear, speaking of the forces please join the Air Force. 'So wonderful, you know. With the wings and the pips and peak cap and all that."

Mr. Nair did not understand what the wings and the pips and the peak cap and all that meant and he said so. Then she explained to him that if he could polish his English a bit he could join the Air Force as a pilot. She told him that he would get the King's Commission then.

Well, of course, if he could get a commission from the King it sounded alright. Then a possible idea struck him. He asked, "I hope you have got a Queen's Commission?"

And then she laughed a good deal and then told him everything about King's Commission. Then she remembered that good players were given preference. So she said, "You were quite good at football, weren't you? Don't forget to tell them. By the way, dear, can you play ping pong?" Mr. Nair replied that he had never heard of such a game, and also added in his humorous way that it sounded like the name of a Chinese town. He was quite good at Geography.

Then she gave him a list of the leading personalities of war and asked him to memorize them. In short she made him fit for the soul-stirring interview.

And then she said good-bye because she had a date with a yankee and kissed him carefully, avoiding her lipstick skidding from her lips, and he trembled like her silk skirts and promised to go to the recruiting office the next day.

And the next day he was again dressed by his friend and he marched off to the recruiting office and signed a few forms and was asked to return the next day to interview an officer.

The next day he bought another suit and interviewed the officer, and the officer was quite satisfied with him because he was quite handsome and healthy and also knew the exact distance between the Cannibal Islands and the Philippine Islands. And when he asked Mr. Nair what the Capital of Patagonia was he knew that too. But the officer did not know that, so he pushed him to the Provincial Selection Board.

And there too he remained successful because he knew who Gen. Eisenhower was, (thanks to Saraswathy's lessons) and also the exact number of wives Henry the Eighth had.

Shortly he was summoned to the Cadet Training School and there too he shone well because he was a very hardworking young man and he managed to expand his vocabulary also..

Shortly after getting his commission he was awarded the D.F.C. because he was a skilful and brave pilot too.

A few days later he met his fiancee at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. She had become a Sergeant by then and after their initial "what ho" ing had a few drinks and then entered into busines..

"What of a bit of marriage, dear?" asked P.O Nair, at which his fiancee said, "delighted", and he was about to order for a peg of marriage, because he was quite drunk already but checked it at the nick of time and ordered a peg of whisky instead. Then he asked her if they should go to the registrar's office immediately, and she reminded him that it would be closed then and that they could go there the next day.

And so they went there the next day and the registrar was quite pleased to get such a good-looking pair married at his office and he told them that he had never seen a nicer pair in his office before, except, of course his daughter and son-in-law.

And they had got so much popular in high society that their marriage was announced by every Indian paper and the Illustrated Weekly published their photograph under the title "Service Wedding."

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(Left) A group of Tibetan dancers, and (right) the kind of pony that is used for transport in this mountainous region.

Amazing Adventures Of American Journalist

IN THE LAND OF THE LAMAS

By A. T. Steele

The "Chicago Daily News" Correspondent

A passport for Lhasa is hard to obtain. But once it has been granted, even the savage heights of the Himalayas seem a minor obstacle.

I had wanted for 12 years to visit the hermit capital of this land of mediaeval charm and peerless alpine beauty. Not until this year did the time seem propitious to make application to the Tibetan Government. The reply came more promptly than I had expected and was favourable.

The passport was an impressive document two feet square and of a tough hand-made paper. Dated in the Fifth Month of the Wood-Monkey year, the dozen lines of neat Tibetan calligraphy fixed the route I was to follow and ordered headmen along the way to accord every reasonable facility to the American visitor. I was to receive meat, milk, kitchen facilities and living accommodations, when required. The seal of the Tibetan cabinet-the Kashag-gave authority to the document.

Adventure Begins

I quickly discovered that going to Lhasa was a vastly more complicated procedure than any journey I had ever made. I had to take with me equipment and supplies for a two-month trip. There were gifts to be purchased for the Dalai Lama, the regent and a score of other tibetan dignitaries.

The things I carried as presents, besides a few pieces of silverware, were simple and inexpensive articles common to us, but hard to get in the remote Tibetan capital-pocketknives, soap, towels, canned fruit, and so forth. Everything was to be transported on the backs of horses and mules, and this required special equipment, numerous adjustments and many eliminations.

Between the headaches of departure, I did a little hasty reading on the nature of the strange land I was getting into. Tibet, I read, is a country 15 times the size of England, with an average elevation of 14,000 feet. It is a land of plateaus and mountains, mostly treeless, and inhabited by something over 3,000 000 people of Mongoloid stock.

Its Buddhist inhabitants, said the almanacs, are ruled by a priest-king-the Dalai Lama-and are intensely devoted to their religion; one out of every three male Tibetans is a monk. They are a race of herdsmen and small farmers controlled, on completely feudal lines, by a few score families of wealth, title and culture.

Tibet, I learned, is the land of horse, the yak and the donkey. Nobody rides trains or automobiles or airplanes, because there aren't any. Another point no writer overlooked was that Tibetans probably drank more tea per capita than any people in the world-30 to 80 cups a day. I later confirmed this. I don't care if I ever see another cup of tea.

Equipped with these homely facts and masses of useful and useless paraphernalia, Tourist Steele entrained from Calcutta. It was an overnight journey to the junction of Siliguri, at the base of the Himalayan foothills.

An automobile carried me 70 miles further, through the jungled precipitous Tista valley to the hilltop village of Gangtok, capital of the border state of Sikkim. Landslides had wiped out the road at two points, but it was a simple matter to walk the five miles between them. For a few silver rupees and a package of cigarettes, Nepalese road workers willingly left their job and lugged my baggage.

At the Sikkimese capital 5,500 feet up, friends advised me to acclimate myself for a few days before starting over the Himalayan passes. I laughed off advice, but regretted it later.

I called on the Maharaja of Sikkim, Like all Sikkimese, Tibetan, British and Chinese officials I met along the way, he was friendly and hospitable. Of Tibetan stock, he is the ruler of 125,000 rice-growing hill people in a tiny state where elevations run from almost sea level to the dazzling pinnacle of Kanchenjunga (28,000 feet), the world's third highest mountain.

Through the years an influx of Nepalese immigrants has greatly diluted Sikkim's racial affinity to Tibet. But the ruling house has retained its racial purity. It is an inflexible custom for members of the Maharaja's family to marry only members of the Tibetan nobility. The Maharaja's two daughters, known everywhere by their nicknames, "Coo-Coo" and "Kula", are famed in this border region for their charm and beauty. One is the wife of a Lhasa official, the other is unmarried.

Shadow Of The Raj

The British raj exercises a gentle but firm supervision over the affairs of Sikkim through an able political officer, Sir Basil Gould. For the British, this frontier state with its numerous family connections in Lhasa is a useful bridge to Tibet proper.

On the morning of the third day in Gangtok, I unsteadily mounted a horse and started the long trans-Himalayan journey which was to land me in Lhasa three weeks later.

It is a 314-mile horseback journey from Gangtok, in the Himalayan foothills, to Lhasa, in the heart of Tibet. You cross four skyscraping passes, ranging from 14,300 to 16,400 feet. For all but a few days of the trip you are travelling at elevations higher than 12,000 feet.

It sounds pretty formidable, but it really isn't. Anybody with a normally rugged heart and a durable seat can do it. It is true that for a city feller like myself, who had never ridden anything harder than the rear seat of a jeep, two months of daily contact with the backs of Tibetan ponies was a little wearing.

But the strange, beautiful, sometimes incredible sights of Tibet and its sacred capital more than compensated for the physical discomforts.

Nor was it necessary, as I had half-expected, to sleep in the open, shiver in my sleeping bag or roast mutton over an open campfire. For slightly more than half the distance to Lhasa along this much-travelled caravan route between India and Tibet the British have built comfortable rest-houses at the end of each march.

These bungalows are well-stocked with ancient magazines. You can put yourself to sleep with the dull humour of a 1926 copy of *Punch*. The mantelpiece is adorned with pictures calculated to remind wandering Britons that home is heaven after all-peaceful British scenes entitled "St. George's Day at East Burdleigh, Devon," Field Marguerites near Barcombe, Sussex," and the like.

Nevertheless, the weary traveller thanks Providence and the British for these little cottages appearing suddenly at the end of the day, in the most out-of-the-way places.

At Gyantse, Tibet's third largest town, nine stages (133 miles) from Lhasa, the zone of British influence abruptly ends. From there on you either camp out or stay in Tibetan houses. I preferred the houses. The kindly villagers invariably installed me in the room of worship-the best in the house-where fierce and benign images of the Buddhist gods stared down on me from their cubicles along the wall.

Horses were changed at almost every halt. They were recruited by the headmen from peasants of their villages. At the beginning there were seven horses in my caravan-a rather small show, by Tibetan standards. Three were saddle horses for my two servants and myself. The others, were loaded down with bedrolls, kitchen utensils, foodstuffs, presents and even 40 pounds of silver coins with which to pay off those Tibetan

Princess Kulla of Sikkim

(Continued On Page 4)

A Tibetan mother and her children.

In The Land Of The Lamas

(Continued From Page 3)

(and there are plenty of them) who don't trust paper money.

My right-hand man, like many Tibetans, was named after the day of the week on which he was born That happened to be "Pasang"—Friday. His brother-in-law, the cook, was "Norbhu" (Jewel).

Pasang was one of the most widely-travelled Tibetans I have met. As personal servant to a British officer, he had toured England, Scotland and France.

Yet his faith in the gods of his ancestors was unshaken. He never passed a prayer-wheel without turning it. The trip to Lhasa was for him a pilgrimage. His obeisances to the gilded deities were as deep and respectful as those of any other good Buddhist.

For the first four stages, I had an amiable travelling companion in Rai Sahib Sonam, a Sikkimese serving as British trade agent in Yatung. He unlocked many Tibetan mysteries for me.

From Gangtok, in India, we plodded upward for two and a half days over a good trail, toward the first of the high passes-Natu-la-at the frontier of Tibet. Past 10,000 feet, we emerged from the jungle with its orchids and leeches, into a zone of cedars and firs.

At 13,000, near the sterile alpine lake of Changu, we entered the bleak final climb to the summit, through a stony skyland where only rhododendrons, wild rhubard and a variety of hardy plants, including the beautiful Himalayan poppy, made a stand.

Tibetan inscriptions on the rocks and prayer flags over the waterfalls and bridges reminded us that we were nearing Lamaland. At the pass itself, a saddle-like depression between splintered crags, the Tibetans with me tossed stones onto a flag-covered pile made by generations of Tibetans before them and invoked the blessings of the gods.

"God should always win; the devil should always lose!" they shouted.

A thin spiral of sweet-smelling smoke rose from an offering of incense ignited by an earlier traveller. Behind us clouds of steamy mist boiled up from the plains of India as from a monstrous cauldron. Ahead of us, the Chumbi valley, studded with stately pines, fell away to dark depths. We crossed the ridge and were in Tibet.

Crossing the bleak Natu Pass into Tibet, we overtook straggling processions of perspiring men, women and children burdened with supplies for blockaded China. They were porters of several races-Nepalese, Sikkimese Tibetans-slight of build but with leg muscles that bulged out of all proportion to their bodies. Most carried the standard load of about 83 pounds. A few staggered under twice that weight.

We asked one little Nepalese coolie with 166 pounds on his back how he did it. Before answering, he took a long draw on the cigarette I had proffered him.

"When the pay is good, the load seems light. Men and horses are scarce, so the Chinese must give a high price for our work. For carrying this load from Gangtok to Yatung I will get 30 rupees ($9). That's a lot of money for four days work, even if it means climbing this big mountain."

Materials for China are today the biggest item in the caravan traffic from India into Tibet. It takes them three to four months to make the arduous crossing of the great Tibetan land barrier. There is a shortage of pack animals on the Indian frontier, so the stuff is transported for the first few stages on the backs of coolies.

Once the Tibetan plateau is reached yaks, horses and donkeys take over. There are two or three trans-Tibetan caravan routes to China, but this one carries most of the traffic. Yet the total tonnage of all of them barely exceeds 2,000 tons annually, less than one per cent of the airborne traffic over the famous "Hump."

These caravan trails to China carry commercial goods only and are utilized by merchants unable to get their merchandise into China by air. With the air traffic confined almost exclusively to high priority war materials, private traders have no choice but the difficult Tibetan back-door. The transport cost is appalling-averaging about one dollar a pound for the haul across Tibet. But that does not prevent the Chinese importers from making fantastic profits.

All the way along the up-and-down trail to Lhasa and back I passed great China-bound caravans, usually escorted by picturesque rifle-men. If they were not on the move, they were encamped-the cargo piled high, as a wind-break, around the black yak-hair tents of the Tibetan drivers. The animal-borne freight consisted largely of cloth from the mills of India, packed in dark jute-bound bales.

But I am getting ahead of my story. Mountain sickness hit me a few hours after we had crossed Natu Pass. It is an unpleasant combination of nausea, headache and high fever. We spent the night at the alpine bungalow of Cumbithang, but when servants told me weird stories of an English lady who had died there several years before and of servants' quarters that were haunted, I decided that neither they nor I were going to be happy there. So I moved on next morning, fever and all, toward Yatung, first important village in Tibet, and at a healthfully lower elevation than Chumbithang.

We came upon the lone figure of a man moving across country by the slow and tedious process of prostration. He would fall to his knees, sprawl to his full length, then rise to his feet in the place where his hands had reached. He repeated the routine, each time progressing the length of his body.

He proved to be a monk who was prostrating himself from Punaka, in Bhutan, to Shigatse, in Tibet-about 300 miles-obliging him to crawl over the Himalayas. He expected that the whole pilgrimage would take him three or four months.

Halfway down the steep slope of the Chumbi valley, a Tibetan monastery showed up through the pines. Two red-robed monks, who had heard the jingling bells of our caravan afar off, stood on a balcony blowing fog-horn notes of welcome from 10-foot trumpets. To me, they sounded like the trumpets of Gabriel. The abbot and several of his staff waited at the ornate gate to invite us in for a cup of tea. But I was in no condition even for tea.

At Yatung, a village of square, solid houses, I accepted the warm hospitality of Rai Sahib Sonam and went to bed for four days. I had callers. One of them was the Tibetan trade agent, magnificently gowned in yellow Chinese silk and wearing a conical, gold-tipped hat, set with a turquoise of striking size and colour.

He was much concerned, he said, over the problem of marketing Tibetan wool in the United States. He wondered if it wouldn't be possible for Tibetans to do business directly with American manufacturers and so deprive the middleman in India of their pound of flesh. I was unable to enlighten him.

(To be concluded).

A Pressman's Memories Of The President

(United Press Of America)

The death of President Roosevelt removes from the American political scene one of the most colourful if not the most colourful political figure in the history of the Republic, according to Mr. Miles W. Vaughn, Far East manager of the United Press of America, who now is in New Delhi.

Mr. Vaughn knew the President for more than 20 years, having first met him as a reporter in the early days of the last war, when Mr. Roosevelt was assistant secretary of the Navy. He last saw the President last October, just before leaving on his present assignment to the Orient.

The President has been in indifferent health for more than a year, Mr. Vaughn said, and it was common knowledge in Washington that his chief physician was attempting to induce him to cut down on his working hours. Mr. Roosevelt often worked as much as 18 hours a day and sometimes more. His endurance was prodigious.

The President was keenly interested in Asia, Mr. Vaughn said, and managed to keep well informed about this part of the world despite his many preoccupation. He also was keenly interested in the present campaign for world-wide freedom of the news and had supported the efforts of Mr. Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press of America, and other American journalists, to have clauses regarding press freedom written into the principal post-war international agreements.

During his first two Administrations, Mr. Vaughn said, the President's attendants did all they could to conceal the fact Mr. Roosevelt was a cripple and could walk only when wearing heavy steel supports on his legs. The President, himself, never attempted to conceal his infirmity and at his press conferences sometimes would joke about them.

The President liked journalists and often discussed their work with them. He did a great deal of writing and had planned to make editorial work one of his principal avocations after retiring from active political life.

The United Feature Syndicate, a subsidiary of United Press of America, had asked the President if he would do a daily newspaper column for it after leaving office and Mr. Roosevelt was considering the proposal when he died.

Mr. Vaughn also knows the new president, former Senator Harry Truman of Missouri, and said there is no doubt he will make a very capable chief executive. He has the complete confidence of Congress, with which Mr. Roosevelt often quarrelled, and is popular with the man in the street because of his many campaign for governmental efficiency and economies in public expenditures.

Mr. Vaughn said he talked with President Roosevelt a number of times during the 1944 political campaign and he believed that the physical effort required for the campaign, plus the great demands on the President's strength being made by the war, must have hastened his death.

"I was at the President's press conference in his office in the White House in the final days of the campaign, the day before Mr. Roosevelt was to ride in a long parade through the streets of New York City," the correspondent said. "The President received a weather report while the conference was on and he showed it to the newspapermen. It read: 'Continuous rain squalls and gales reaching as much as 60 miles an hour.'

"The President was scheduled to ride in an open car and I asked him if he would go through with that plan. He replied that he would, regardless of weather. 'I'll wear my old navy cape and a slouch hat,' he said.

"He did ride in the parade, for hours, and a study of some of the photographs taken that day will show the strain which the trip placed upon him."

It was cold and it did rain all the time and the President was visibly affected, the correspondent said.

During his first two terms of office, the correspondent said, Mr. Roosevelt took plenty of rest and went frequently to Warm Springs where he was able to swim in a big, warm water pool and always seemed to recuperate quickly. After Pearl Harbour, however, the President worked all the time. His physicians urged him repeatedly to take more holidays but he refused.

Mr. Roosevelt made many bitter enemies while in office, the correspondent recalled. One of these was "Big Jim" Farley, who was his chief political adviser during the first campaign and later was his postmaster general. Farley and the President broke when Mr. Roosevelt decided to break precedent and run for a third term. Farley never denounced the president openly but in private conversation he scored Mr. Roosevelt roundly asserting that "the man is not to be trusted."

The President had an affectionate nature and often became extremely fond of journalists assigned to cover his activities. One of these was Frederick Storm, for many years White House correspondent for the United Press of America. Storm is a very tall man, and heavily built. The President liked to stand beside him with his hands on the journalists shoulders. "I look on Fred as one of my own sons," he once remarked.

Equally the President was a good hater and did not hesitate to denounce publicly newspapermen who criticized him. One of his chief journalist enemies was John O'Donnell, chief correspondent in Washington for the New York News. He did not hesitate publicly to accuse O'Donnell of misrepresenting the news and once made a ceremony of giving the journalist an "Iron Cross."

WORLD BUSINESSMEN IN CONFERENCE

An Indian Delegate's Impressions

By G. L. MEHTA

The International Business Conference which was held at Rye, near New York, was the largest meeting of the world's businessmen ever held anywhere at any time. It was the first international conference to come out of this war which was not intergovernmental but was purely unofficial. It represented world business not world politics. Manufacturers, merchants, bankers, exporters, importers, transportation men, and producers of raw materials from 52 countries came to participate in it after strenuous and even hazardous journeys. The Conference was attended by Members of the United Nations as well as neutral countries like Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and Turkey. Soviet Russia sent two observers although she did not participate in the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago. The Russians took the view that the Business Conference was not a Government sponsored meeting while the Organising Committee felt that no survey of world trade could be complete without Russian participation.

The Conference was convened by four important American commercial organisations namely, the United States Chamber of Commerce whose President, Mr. Eric Johnston is a leading and attractive figure in America and who visited Russia and met Marshal Stalin last year; the National Association of Manufacturers, a conservative but powerful body comprising American industry, the National Foreign Trade Council which represents the bulk of American exporters and importers and the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce. Although the invitation was at first extended jointly to Indian and British commercial organisations, the sponsoring committee recognised the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as the representative organisation of Indian trade and industry and invited them to send a delegation to participate in the Conference.

FIRST OF ITS KIND

Apart from the representation of Indian employers and workers at the International Labour Conference and on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation as well as the association of two distinguished non-officials at the International Monetary Conference held at Bretton Woods last July, this was the first occasion on which an entirely non-official Indian delegation participated on its own in an international conference.

The Conference which lasted ten days was not meant to nor did it arrive at any formal agreements or resolutions; there were no commitments on the part of various Delegations. It was convened mainly with a view to arrive at free and frank exchange of views so as to help to a better understanding of the conditions and needs and policies of different countries. No doubt, the sponsors of the Conference who were experienced and keen businessmen desired to establish contacts with businessmen in other countries and find out what they felt and planned in regard to the post-war world.

TWO FOLD OBJECTS

The principal object of the Conference was two-fold. It was to find out what measures could be devised and adopted for the promotion of international trade after the war as well as for the functioning of free enterprise in the post-war era. The United States, it is well-known, are economically and financially the strongest power in the world to-day. But despite their vast resources, technical equipment and large home market, their economic interests are intimately bound up with conditions of world economy. The economic provisions of the Atlantic Charter and the Mutual Aid Agreement which govern Lease-Lend, for example, make it obligatory on the United States to play an active role in international economy. The needs for rehabilitation and re-construction of devasted areas as well as changes in industrial conditions and financial relationships will all have repercussions on the national economy of even the United States. The re-conversion of the economic structure and particularly industry from war to peace basis necessitates international collaboration for a powerful and self-reliant country such as the United States. President Roosevelt's election slogan of provision of 60 million jobs after the war involves a programme of expansion of exports and a search for markets. The United States, therefore, are deeply involved and keenly interested in policies which help they restoration and growth of international trade.

FREE ENTERPRISE

Closely allied with this object and in the American mind, even an integral part of free trade is the predilection of American business for free enterprise-a predilection which is almost an article of faith with them. Not merely the successful American business men but even many of their labour and trade union leaders are fervent believers in the doctrine of free enterprise. By free enterprise they mean unrestricted and untrammelled competition, both domestic and international; they want the State to hold the ring for security, justice and provision of equal opportunities and basic amenities. But to any plan of State intervention in and governmental control of business or even international authority for economic regulations, they avow almost instinctive and deep hostility. Indeed, the United States are in a position similar to that in which Great Britain was in the last century and earlier when she held fast to the doctrine of 'laissez-faire' and could dominate the world on the basis of competition and free trade. The United Kingdom to-day, however, is in an entirely different position. Because of its shattered economy, its loss of foreign balances and mercantile shipping, its large indebtedness and its need to revive exports, British manufacturers and businessmen look to the State for support and encouragement and need national planning as well as an international authority for re-establishing their position in the economic world.

FEELING AGAINST BRETTON WOODS

This difference in the outlook and emphasis between America and Britain is now evident at almost every international gathering. The bankers of the United States have not taken kindly to the Bretton Woods scheme and one of her principal leaders, Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, President of the Chase National Bank and brother-in-law of Rockfeller, has been propounding an alternative theory of "key nations approach" involving a prior and basic settlement between the dollar and the sterling. Such, indeed, was the feeling against Bretton Woods in American financial circles that it was suggested that the new financial slogan should be "bankers of the world unite-you have nothing to lose but your Keynes." The Chicago Aviation Conference proved abortive so far as fundamental agreement was concerned because of this very difference in the British and American standpoint about the need of international authority to regulate air services. This difference also came to the surface despite attempt to cover it up at the Rye Conference especially on the question of private enterprise wherein the American Delegate Mr. Woolfe of the United States Steel Corporation stated that the view point of the British Delegation did not lay sufficient emphasis on the value and importance of free enterprise. Quoting Benjamin Franklin, Mr Woolfe stated that those who yearned for security deserved neither security nor liberty. Evertually, a compromise was reached but the fundamental divergence between the American and British viewpoints could not be concealed.

TERROR OF "CARTEL"

A similar difference in the outlook was also apparent in regard to such questions, for example, as commercial policy between nations and cartels. The British Delegation subscribed to the doctrine of multilateral trade but wanted reservations in regard to such policies as those of Empire preference. They claimed that British acceptance of Article 4 of the Atlantic Charter and Article 7 of the Mutual Aid Agreement was subject to "respect for their existing obligations" which included the Ottawa Agreement. The American Delegation could not accept this position. Yet the U.S.A. Government have not only imposed high tariffs but have also declared their intention to give subsidies on exports of cotton and wheat. Cartels is a subject on which the average American is sensitive, almost panicky. The very word "cartel" creates in his mind's eye a picture of a giant or monster fleecing the consumer and annihilating weak competitors, dictating to Governments and hatching an international conspiracy. It is, to him, a symbol of monopoly capitalism, a negation of the spirit of free enterprise. The small businessman and the man-in-the-street, therefore, combine to oppose cartels which they hold are detrimental to production and consumption alike. The British businessman, on the other hand, takes in this respect a somewhat middle position or what he calls a "realistic attitude"; he holds that there are "good" cartels as well as "bad" ones and while "good" cartels may stabilise production and prices, "bad" cartels might need restrictions and control.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DOMINATION

As in other international conferences, the International Business Conference too was dominated and controlled mainly by the United States and Britain. Each of them had its own satellites and allies. The United States, for instance, have always been anxious to carry with them and placate the Latin American countries as well as China while the U. K. has in its team not only the British Dominions but also countries like Egypt and Iraq. The occupied countries of Europe, moreover, are under one obligation or another to the United States and the United Kingdom and are unwilling or unable to take up an independent line in all matters. In fact, the representatives of many of the occupied countries like Norway, Holland, Poland, Czecho-slovakia, Yugoslavia, etc. were persons who have been in the United States for some years having had to leave their countries at the time of German occupation. The French Delegation reached Rye on the second day of the Conference by air from Paris. China as well as South American countries did not take an active part and preferred mostly to watch the proceedings and silently support U.S.A. except on two or three occasions.

What the attitude of the Indian Delegation was on the important issues before the Conference has, no doubt, been known from the press reports of their statements and speeches and will be amply evident when their Report will be shortly available. It is proposed, however, to deal hereafter with some of the salient points in regard to the place of India in the international economic world.

World peace through world trade is the motto of American business. There is, indeed no doubt that the structure built for world peace will have to be economic as well as political. Questions of food and cloth and shelter are of more vital interest to the common peoples of the world than demarcation of frontiers and transfers of populations. The economic interdependence of countries is not a doctrine but a fact. India cannot, of course, afford to remain in isolation in the economic world nor to forget that her co-operation can be only on a free and equal basis. Since the level of economic development of different countries is not the same all over the world, a solution devised by and for the industrialised and powerful countries of the West cannot be applicable to an underdeveloped country like India without considerable qualification.

The fact that India has its own viewpoint on important economic issues which confront the world is by now recognised. In an appreciative contribution to the "Baltimore Sun", a leading American liberal paper, Mr. Rodney Crowther stated that "the reason why India grabs the limelight at every international conference" is that they "believe that their problems are factors which cannot be ignored in any international arrangements that are made for the postwar world-be they currency or security or commerce or what not." And said Mr. Crowther, when India spoke up at the Business Conference during discussions about feeling the world's trade "she merely desired to serve notice that India sees no justice in trying to put nations still underdeveloped industrially on the same basis with countries already highly developed, when it comes to rearranging world tariff barriers."

INDIA'S VIEW-POINT

In other words, all that an Indian Delegation which feels itself responsible to Indian public opinion and not to Whitehall can do under existing conditions is to try and places India on the map. I trust I do not claim too much if I suggest that in this respect, the Indian Business Delegation did not fail. Without fear or favour but without also any exaggeration or bravado. the Delegation "with a unanimity of purpose and opinion unique among the fifty-two Missions attending the Conference", as the "New York Times" observed, placed before the Conference a picture of our conditions and needs. They told the businessmen of the world that it is not the will but the wherewithal that we lack in order to co-operate with the powerful and developed countries of the world. Indeed, "Business Action", the paper of the U.S.A. Chamber of Commerce remarked. "Businessmen from India were quite vocal in making plain their unresolved disagreements with Great Britain. No opportunity should, therefore, be missed to place India's legitimate case from a world platform. For, as Mr. Crowther states, "Indians everywhere they go have an axe to grind-for their own country. They believe in laying their cards on the table face up-the habit worries some of the old time diplomats." Whether it is commercial policy or currency relations, industrialisation in new areas or transportation, encouragement and protection of investments or the question of cartels, it is essential to study and keep abreast of the tendencies and developments in other countries and to evaluate international forces which mould economic and commercial policies. Because we are not free, because we cannot make our voice sufficiently heard in the international forum. because we cannot even determine vital economic policies in our own country, it does not mean that the events of the world will pass us by or that they will not have an impact on our domestic economy. Nearly every important economic question to-day has a world context and needs to be studied accordingly.

POLITICAL FACTORS

Undoubtedly the fact remains that we shall not be able to pull our weight unless we have at least the same autonomy which the Dominions of the British Commonwealth enjoy. Despite the sanguine attitude of the Government of India and the efforts of the Indian Delegation at Bretton Woods. India did not get a seat on the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund principally because of political considerations. Mr. Morgenthau made no secret of the fact that a seat for India under the existing circumstances would mean an additional vote for Britain. Similarly, despite the fact that India was entitled to a seat on the Interim Council of the International Civil

(Continued on Page 13)

IN GERMANY

By K. Ilya Ehrenburg

Moscow. (By Cable)

"We liberated this town at the beginning of February", the captain said and at once corrected himself; "We did not liberate it exactly; we captured it. I say 'liberated' from force of habit." And then, after a pause, he added, "but one might even ay we liberated it because there were most slaves here our own people, Pole and Frenchmen. So it is true to say that we liberated it."

All Europe is wandering along roads of East Prussia; girls from Poltava, Scotchmen, Belgians, Pari i-ans, Neapolitan and Czechs. They smile warmly as if. after long years of blight, they had suddenly emerged into brilliant sunshine. That picture will always remain in my memory; ruins of tanks, sinister guns, litter of discarded impedimenta of Germans, early spring sun and words of gratitude to the Red Army on the lips of all.

German posters on the walls of Elbing announced a grim warning; "whoever steals will be punished with death." The posters are in French, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Czech, Polish, Croatian, Ukrainian and Russian. German robbers had the brazennes to teach their slaves good morals. Let us remember these posters and, changing the tense, say; he who stole will be punished with deatb.

Every German town, even the tiniest, had its slave market. It was called Arbeitsamt Labour Exchange. Brlz Bertha. Zeik says; "I lived very modestly. I had only three horses, an Italian and a Ukrainian girl aged seventeen." Every labour unit had to pay the Arbeitsamt thirty marks a month.

On the estate ot Taroness Von Zigeisen there were twelve Frenchmen, twelve Belgians and fourteen Russians. 105 slaves worked on the estate of Dietrich Von. Dinhof-Russians, Poles and Frenchmen. On the Losgenen estate the mistress and steward used to flog their slaves, among whom were Belo-Russians. Frenchmen and Moroccans. Before retreating German soldiers shot all the Losgenen slaves who did not manage to hide. In Bartenstein, every German family in which there were several children was given a Russian slave girl. In that town there was a camp in which there were twenty-five hundred war prisoners. Many Frenchmen worked in the Masurian Lake region, felling trees and digging trenches, Germans forced war prisoners to build defence works; the Hitlerites begin to remember international conventions only when jails are being filled with yesterday's jailers. One thousand Russians, three hundred Poles and two hundred Frenchmen worked in war plants of Metheten where explosives were made. Their food ration was three hundred grams of bread and a itre of gruel a day. Last autumn four Russians were hanged at one of the factories. Englishmen and Frenchmen languished in Marienburg. Hollanders and Czechs died in Elbing. A terrible story could be told of the sufferings of these polyglot communities. They learned to know one another in misfortune. Near Lyck Germans killed a Frenchman named Remy, a youth from Perprignia for flinging himself upon the German woman who has struck a Russian girl with an iron rod. Pyotr Chudovsky, a railwayman from Dniepropetrovsk, worked on the estate together with some Moroccans. They became friends. Chudovsky taught Russian to the Moroccans and they now keep repeating in delight; "*Russkyoen Russky soldat horocho Niemts kaput.*"

In one of the hutments where slaves had lived I saw the following notice printed in ten different languages;

By order dated January 10, 1940, war prisoners are strictly forbidden to consort or communicate with German women or girls. Violation of this order will be qualified as insubordination and is punishable under Article 92 of the German Military Code published on October 10, 1940 pages 1347, by ten years imprisonment and, in flagrant cases, by death.

Frenchmen commenting on this order said to me, "For the sake of women I am ready to take any risk. But they were wasting their threats on me. I think I would rather serve ten years of imprisonment than pay court to German women."

The lot of Soviet war prisoners was worst of all especially in 1941-1942 when Germans were certain they would win. A Scotch army captain said to me, "We saw the way they treated Russian prisoners and now we can only admire your nobility." I dedicate these words to the pious Lady Gibb. Captain Raffali of the French army said, "Russian prisoners' camp was next to ours. About a hundred dead were carried out of it every day. The dying were mixed with the dead and buried alive. Germans used to say; 'they will be dead by the evening anyhow'. I am a doctor and my profession bids me to be humane. But, after what I have witnessed I want to take part in the occupation of Germany so as to punish those criminals." I dedicate these words to yesterday's Vichyites who claim to have taken part in the resistance movement and are now advocating soft peace.

In Kitchen in one German house among jars, neatly marked 'salt', 'pepper', 'rice', our men found a note book; it was the diary of a Russian girl. I shall quote a few extracts; "Yesterday she was raging mad. But she knows the cup was already cracked. She raised her hand as if to strike me and I know that if she ever hits me I will kill her with flatiron... September 26. I took advantage of her absence from home and tuned in the radio on Moscow. Kharkov is ours! I cried with joy all the evening. I called myself a fool for weeping when our soldiers are retaking towns. I thought of Patya. Where is he now? Is he alive? Perhaps he has forgotten me. But I do not care if only he is alive. I know I shall never live to be free again. But now I know for a fact that we will win. I will not be there to see it but they will make her pay for everything... November 11. My birthday. I remember how Tanya and Nina used to come to see me and we would have tea and cakes and argued about books. I didn't think then that I would be emptying her chamber pot and listening to her taunts. She despises me, she would not think of treating a cat the way she treats me. She is rich and has plenty of things; yet she is absolutely uncultured. I have never seen her with a book and in newspaper she reads only advertisements. But why must I think of her? I must go and do the washing. Yet Lermontov's lines keep runnings through my head;

Give me a boat,
With half-rotted thwart,
And tattered sail.
That has braved the storm.

I do not know the name of this girl nor what has become of her. Did her German mistress carry her off with her? Or had she given her over to the police long ago for insubordination?, But we will remember this, too, the story of this Russian girl who loved Lermontov's verses and had to empty chamber pot for that doltish German woman in the town of Friendland.

Today German women are working under supervision of Russian and Polish girls who have learned to talk German. That, too, is a triumph for justice.

A humbled German woman implores two Polish girls, "Say that I gave you food and drink." The girls smile and retort, "and you made us eat potatopeel and drink our tears."

I wandered through Rastenburg in the company of a boy named Vasya from Grodno. Only a little while ago Vasya was wearing the badge of shame and suffering of the Germans' ABSU. Now they greet him with "Gutentag, Herr Vasya!"

We have liberated very many Frenchmen. Germans had sent them to East Prussia to be as far away from France as possible. How much merriment, veliness and eagerness there is in them still, after four and a half years of slavery. One Marseillais amused me with his philosophical reflections. "I was taken prisoner in Dunkirk", he said, "I knew, of course, the boches would be licked in the end. Only I was terribly worried I would be liberated fifteen years after I was dead. But when I learned that the Red Army had taken the offensive I knew it was a real thing.... I met a worker from Paris on the road. He was a humorous fellow who loved good laugh and loved good fight, too no less. He was wearing the tophat of German burgomeister and had a fat cigar between his teeth. "How d'you like me for Ribbentrop?" He asked.

Captain Lucien Raffali is forty years old. He tried to escape from prison camp and was tried for "insubordination" and sentenced to two years imprisorment (he has kept copy of the verdict). He was then sent to disciplinary camp at Fpraudenz. He has seen a lot of fascists He speaks enthusiastically of his firs. meeting with Red Army men, "Theyt fairly petted us. They were real friends."

I have spoken to hundreds of Frenchmen. On the roads of Prussia I have met some of the finest characters in my novel "Fall of Paris." They are proud and uncompromising. Suffering has steeled them. They have acquired a new austerity but they have not lost their native wit and humour. I was deeply touched by these meetings for it is over five years since I have seen ordinary Frenchmen. I saw them again in Germany and again I felt the strength of national spirit. Yes, these-not diplomats or journalists but mechanics, vintners, miners and weavers an immortal people-are real France When you talk to them you realize that the fall of Paris will remain a gloomy but a minor detail in the history of that great people. And one other thing should be remembered; here on the German soil our friendship was sealed. The French know and will not forget who liberated them.

"Stalingrad", says the French worker Rene Bourben reflectively. "After Stalingrad captivated Europe could think nothing but foot beats of the Red Army". The same thought was expressed by the English officer Major Daffus when he said to me, "After Stalingrad we began counting days.."

I have seen many Britishers. But where is there reputed phlegmatism? They laughed and joked like children. Captain Crock of South Africa said "We are being treated royally. Our contracted stomachs are gradually beginning to fill out. They even arrange cinema shows for us and show us American films. I had read about Russian hospitality but I have now seen it for myself."

Who else are there? Dutch actors. Greek workers. Many Italians. Slovenes. Czechs. Americans. The whole world is here. Many years hence in South Africa and in Paris, in Peiraeus and Texas men will tell in different languages of this unusually early spring and of their wonderful joy amid fire and ashes of Prussia. One of our officers requested me to ask Frenchmen if there was anything they needed, and a fervid southerner, a winegrower from Nerbonne, threw up his hands and cried, "What else can we want? You have given us the biggest things of all-liberty."

I have met people of many nationalities in Germany. But I have met no Jews; Germans killed them all. The last living jews were kept in camp of Dobreck near Elbing. Last autumn they were sent to the southern border of East Prussia to dig fortifications. Among them were citizens of Holland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Soviet girls from Lithuania. When Germans began to retreat Rotenfuhrer Falk ordered poison to be injected into women. The poison was of a poor quality and some of the women survived. But as result of injections they contracted terrible ulcers. These women will be witness at the trial of Germany side by side with the survivors of Majdanek, Treblinka and Ponari.

On the East Prussian border near Gustow our men found pits containing fresh corpses. Among them were girls of ten or twelve years and old women. This was one more reminder to our men; look, comrades, before you lies the land of the miscreants.

I would like to say how happy I am that I have been in Germany. Justice moves slowly and how many friends and comrades have departed from this life when the dark night still hovered over the earth! We have lived to see the dawn, Let us bless the heroes who fell in hours of the night when even birds do not stir, the heroes of 1941-1942.

History has known great and powerful armies. There have been victor armies. But there has never been a Red Army in history, the army of human dignity and justice. In Germany you feel every moment that it was we that saved the world; it was we that liberated Europe; it is we that are stamping on the fascist basilisk. That is why one feels so light at heart. That is why our men and Ukrainian girls, Poles women, Frenchmen and Englishmen are all smiles laughter. Only Germans are not laughing. The French have a fine saying, "He who laughs last, laughs best." Germans laughed for a long time. They guffawed when warsaw was in flames, when Paris wept, when Russian peasant women staggered along roads of Smolensk clasping their infants to their breasts while Messerschmitts poured a hail of lead down on them. Germans then split their sides with laughter; Ho ho ha ha, they cried They are not laughing now. They will be weeping soon. Does it matter if some Kreisleiter escapes across ice to Danzig? There will be Danzig and there will be the Berlin kettle. They will boil and stew yet.

All thanks to the RED ARMY WHICH HAS SAVED THE WORLD WITH ITS BLOOD.

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MILLION AND HALF MEN ATTACK BERLIN

Reds 4 Miles From Reich Capital: Shells Fall In Central Part Of City: Fierce Fighting At 5 Points

STALIN TAKES OVER PERSONAL FIELD COMMAND OF ALL SOVIET FORCE S ON BERLIN FRONT?

LONDON, April 21, (Reuter): Sixteen Soviet armies, including four guards tank armies, numbering at least a million and a half men, have been reported by the German news agency tonight to be attacking Berlin.

Moving up behind the barrage of shells which had driven Berlin inhabitants underground, Marshal Stalin's great offensive is reported to have reached the edge of the city limits.

BERLIN OUTSKIRTS SHELLED

Moscow is still officially, silent on the latest developments, but Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow reported the shelling of Berlin outskirts today. Bombing from the west and shelling from the east are turning Berlin into a mass of dust and flames. There are indications that the Germans are preparing for a street-by-street struggle throughout the ruined capital.

FIGHTING NEAR DRESDEN

Further south Marshal Koniev's troops are fighting in the outer defences of Dresden. North of the city Soviet advance elements are nearing their link-up with the American troops pushing past Liepzig.

REDS. 4 MILES FROM BERLIN

LONDON, APRIL 21 (REUTER): THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TODAY REPORTED THE RUSSIANS FOUR MILES FROM BERLIN.

The German overseas news agency said today that Russian troops have reached Berlin's suburbs at three points—east, north-east and south.

Fighting is taking place at Koenigswusterhausen, site of the German longwave radio station south-east of Berlin, where a battle was raging at noon today the agency said.

Further south the Red Army, after breaking through between Kottbus and Bautzen have turned north and north-west.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT 5 POINTS

The German news agency said that fierce defensive fighting was going on at noon today against superior Soviet forces at these five main points round the city:—

Firstly, Bernau—four miles north-east of the city boundary just outside the Autobahn. Secondly: Strausberg—10 miles east north-east of the boundary. Thirdly: Fuesrstenwalde—12 miles south-east on the Frankfurt railway. Fourthly: Koenigswusterhausen—five miles South-south-east of the boundary. Fifthly: Zossen—10 miles south on the main railway into Saxony.

MOSCOW, Saturday (Reuter): Shells from Soviet big guns are today dropping in north-eastern outskirts of Berlin.

LONDON: The Germans overseas news agency reported that shells are now landing in Berlin.

RED SHELLS LAND IN HEART OF BERLIN

The German overseas news agency said today that the First Russian shells to land in the central part of Berlin fell at two o'clock this afternoon.

STALIN LEADS RED FORCES?

From Reuter's Military Correspondent, London, Saturday. The Supreme Commander of the Red Army, Marshal Stalin, may have taken over personal field command of all Russian armies on the Berlin front. This sensational development is suggested by the drastic reorganisation of the Russian armies.

There is no longer reference to the First White Russian and the First Ukrainian Army, but only to the Central Group of Armies. Orders of the day from Marshal Stalin on the Berlin front have been ostentatiously discontinued, although not on the Austrian and the Moravian fronts

The Germans reported a few days ago that there had been a change of command on Marshal Zhukov's front, but they were evidently uncertain of what was taking place.

It would be a fitting triumph for the Supreme Commander of the Red Armies to lead them in their final triumph; it would also enable Marshal Stalin to be present on the spot to guide his armies during the complicated period of link-up with the Western Allies. If Marshal Stalin has taken this dramatic step, it would have more than ceremonial importance.

25 MILES SEPARATE U.S. AND RED FORCES.

MOSCOW, (Saturday): Despatches reaching the Soviet capital to-day from what is now called "the Central Group of Armies" indicate that Soviet and American patrols are only 25 miles apart in an unspecified sector "South of Berlin".

REPATRIATION OF FOREIGN WORKERS.

ZURICH, (Friday). Reuter learns from what is usually a very well informed source that the Germans today ordered official release of all foreign workers in the Reich and offered their repatriation via Switzerland. This measure was decided on owing to acute food shortage and danger of eventual revolt.

Whether war prisoners will likewise be released is not known.

BRITZEN CAPTURED.

MOSCOW, April 21. (U.P.A.): The final Russian break-through into Berlin is expected to be announced this week-end. Marshal Josef Stalin tonight broke the Soviet silence concerning operations by announcing the Red Army's capture of Britzen, 22 miles from the German capital.

Allied Advance Into Shan States

KANDY, April 21, (A.P.I.): To-day's S.E.A.C. communique says:—

Land. 14th Army front: Good progress is being made by our troops who advanced 70 miles south along the main road and railway from Meiktila.

Seikpyu, 32 miles south-west of Pakokku, on the west bank of the Irrawaddy opposite Chauk, has been captured.

All enemy resistance on Mount Popa, 30 miles south south-east of Pakokku, has been overcome.

LONDON, April 21. (Reuter): The Japanese news agency to-day announced the appointment by the Emperor of new Governors for seven important Prefectures.

KYUSHU ISLAND BOMBED AGAIN

Twenty-first Bomber-Command Hqs. Guam, Saturday (Reuter): A formation of between 200 and 300 "superforts" from the Marianas raked the length and breadth of Kyushu, Japan's southern most home island today, in the third of a series of attacks aimed at wiping out Japanese air attacks in the Okinawa area.

ALL-OUT ASSAULT ON OKINAWA

NEW YORK, Saturday, (Reuter): spearheaded by flame-throwers 45,000 United States troops have begun an all-out frontal assault on the southern defence ring of Okinawa island. It may be the deadliest battle of the Pacific war.

STOP PRESS

GUNFIRE ALONG N. SWISS BORDER

ZURICH, Saturday (Reuter): Gunfire can now be heard all along the north Swiss border with Germany, and people on the frontier expect to see French troops at any moment.

GOEBBELS HAS STILL TO SAY SOMETHING.

LONDON, April 21 (Reuter): The German radio stated to-day that Dr. Goebbels, who is the city Gauleiter, is to address the people of Berlin to-day.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY).

New York, April 21.

Previous Closing	22.44
To-day's Opening	22.46
Difference	+02
To-day's Closing	22.46
Difference	+02

Link-up Near Dresden Area?

Alleged Meeting Of Reconnaissance Patrols Of U. S. And Red Forces

S. H. A. E. F., PARIS, Saturday Night, (Reuter).

Unconfirmed reports reaching here tonight—and alleged to originate in German broadcasts—claim that reconnaissance patrols of Advanced American and Russian forces have met in the area of Dresden.

STUTTGART ENCIRCLED

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter): Stuttgart the capital of Wuerttemberg with nearly half a million people stood virtually encircled today as French and United States army tanks stabbed southwards east and South-east of the city, leaving an escape-gap only, 12 miles across to the south-east, cabled Reuter's Special Correspondent from SHAEF today.

Sixty miles to the souh-west the British are effectively cuting off Bremen, second port of the shattered Reich. The guards armoured division approaching Bremen from the east have entered the outskirts of Zeven, halfway between Hamburg and Bremen.

On the Dutch front Canadians have penetrated into the Germans Grebbe line defences. 20 miles east of Amsterdam.

ALLIED ADVANCE IN HOLLAND.

S.H.A.E.F. Paris, Saturday, (Reuter): Gen. Eisenhower's communique to-day reports Allied forces in Holland advanced in the sector west of Barneveld despite stubborn opposition.

West of Bremen they captured Delmenhorst and closed farther around the defences of Bremen.

With the Third United States army in Czechoslovakia, Saturday (Reuter).

Gen Patton's troops have captured the Czech city of Asch about two miles inside Czechslovakia.

Third Army troops have also entered Arzberg on the German side of the frontier, 15 miles south of Asch and Friendnfels.

BERLINERS RESIGNED TO FATE

To Fight Or Not To Fight Is The Question

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 21.

Max Schnetzer, Berlin correspondent of the Swiss newspaper "Baslernachrichten" writes: Berliners are expecting the arrival of Allies from the east, and west. A certain fatalism is common.

People are inclined to think that they won't be killed unless that is their destiny. This still gives many people a certain strength to endure the last phase however horrible it may be with a certain amount of self control.

Most of the population console themselves with what is perhaps not such a false hope—that it will all be over quickly and won't last more than a month

FATALISM RULES.

Fate does not issue only blanks and there is therefore, no reason to judge Germany's destiny only from the present events. This view is held by many intellectuals, who are convinced that during the next few decades the spiritual side of the German character will be as strongly in evidence as was the martial side from 1933 to 1945. There is talk of free creative work

It is interesting that despite their fear of the Russians many people display marked sympathies for the Russian culture, the mystical quality of which is in so many ways related to German mysticism.

TO FIGHT OR NOT TO FIGHT.

Everywhere there is conflict between resistance to the last which the leaders still demand as national duty and the feeling "My God! What is the use of it all now? Must we really still sacrifice ourselves?".

Then because they are Germans, people pull themselves together and tell themselves "Oh, well I suppose it has to be". But their minds are entirely concentrated on bitter thoughts and above all on the nagging worry of what is to become of their loved ones if they should be killed.

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, April 21. (U.P.A.): It is understood that Adolf Hitler, members of his Nazi and the German Army are quarrelling over whether to abandon Berlin forthwith or attempt to defend the capital.

Hitler is said to be insisting that the German Government remain in Berlin and that the city be defended house by house, while many others side with Heinrich Himmler, who favours complete evacuation to the southern redoubt of the Reich

Allies Capture Bologna

ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN HQRS April 21 (Reuter): Bologna has been liberated.

TITO'S MEN LAND ON CHERSON

From Reuter's special correspondent at advanced Allied Headquarters in the Mditerranean, April 21:

Marshal Tito's forces have landed on Cherson island 15 miles south of the big Adriatic port of Fiume which mainland forces already threaten from a point four miles to the south-east.

(Reuter adds: Maps show Cherson was Italian territory. It lies next to the Yugoslav island of KRK on which Marshal Tito's forces have already landed).

Gandhiji At Mahableshwar

Lady Thackersey Welcomes Him On Arrival At Morarjee Castle

MAHABLESHWAR, April 21 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here this morning just before 11 o'clock. His car halted for sometime at Wai and Panchgani where Mahatmaji gave 'darshan' to large crowds awaiting him.

On arrival at 'Morarjee Castle' Gandhiji was received by Lady Thackersey, his hostess.

Gandhiji had a comfortable journey.

EVENING PRAYERS OFFERED

"Come To Gain Strength Not For Pleasure's Sake"

MAHABLESHWAR, April 21 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi spent a quiet and restful day today. His evening prayers held at 'Morarjee Castle' attracted a fairly large crowd, many of whom had come from a long distance.

Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the gathering at the end of prayers, asked them to leave him alone and have peace "I have not come here for the sake of pleasure", he said, "but to gain strength and improve my health so that I may work more hard."

He wanted them to contribute towards the Harijan Fund if they wanted removal of untouchability. Announcing that henceforth prayers will be held earlier in the day for the benefit of those who come from a distance, he said that those who attend prayers should come with a desire to participate in the prayers and not merely to have a look at him.

According to his present programme Mahatma Gandhi is expected to stay at Mahableshwar for about one and half months.

How Football Rulers Of India Acted At Lucknow

By J. C. MAITRA

The All-India Football Federation held its Annual General Meeting at Lucknow recently. Only six representatives out of the fourteen affiliated associations attended the meeting. Six others were represented by proxies, the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer claiming five of them. It appears that there was a good dial of quibbling over the question of proxies–as many as 90 minutes were wasted on it. E. J. Turner representing the W.I.F.A. raised the issue–obviously with a view to have a big hand in the matter of election of the office–bearers. But Shrewd Pankaj Gupta had seen through his game and had made his own position secure in good time to the utter discomfiture of E. J!

RULES FOR PROXY VOTING

Now let us consider the position. The rule lays down that as office-bearers has no right of voting unless he represents a member Association. He may however attend the meetings and take part in the deliberations. It seems that Dutt-Ray and Gupta, Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the A.I.F.F. represented the I.F.A. of Calcutta last year, but the latter had sent different representatives this year. In consequence, these officers had no right of voting. Gupta had made his position secure by obtaining the representation of Dacca S. A. Dutt-Roy, on the other hand depended only on the proxy votes.

PRESIDENT'S RULING UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The Snag lies in the fact that the rule insists that the proxy votes should be used strictly in accordance with the *written* instructions given by the member association concerned. Where no such instructions have been given, the proxy vote shall be invalid. It appears that the above-mentioned associations did not give specific instructions in writing as the rule demanded. Therefore it goes without saying that the proxy votes could not be used thereafter. But President Moin-ul-Haq came to the rescue and allowed Gupta and Dutt Roy to exercise them fully. On the face of it, this ruling was unconstitutional. But the force of precedents made right what was clearly wrong.

WIFA'S NON-CO-OPERATION

I do not think that such irregularities would have happened at all, if the member associations were wide awake to their duties and responsibilities. If they sent their represenratives or forced the latter to attend the meetings, on pain of dismissal there would be no occasion for voting by proxy. And then the management and Control of the game would be on the right lines. But if any body is responsible for the present sorry state of affairs, it is the W.I.F.A. As one of the two leading football associations in the country, it was its primary duty to extend its fullest co-operation and support to the Federation. But it preferred to non-co-operate!

AIFF'S PLIGHT

The W.I.F.A. had suggested that the A.I.F.F. should close its doors for the duration of the war. It had persistently refused to send its representative to the meetings of the Federation during the last three or four years. It had also refused to have anything to do with the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Santosh Trophy. Under the circumstances it was no wonder that the position of the National Controlling Body deteriorated in every way. The worst is its financial position. If the national Championship were held regularly every year, the Federation would not have been in its present plight to day. I am sure the I.F.R. would have carried on the tournament at Calcutta were it not for the war situation in the East, despite its other difficulties.

WELCOME ABOLITION THOUGH UNCONSTITUTIONAL

I am glad the A.I.F.F. has now done away with the voting by proxy. It is said that this was also done in a rather unconstitutional manner, as the amendment to the rule in question was nor on the agenda. I hope that the Federating associations would accept the amendment in its proper spirit and not raise the issue over again at the next General Meeting. I have been a stout opponent of this system of voting right from the start as it only helps the powers that be to remain in office as long as they wished. Turner never thought of changing this rule when he was Secretary of the A.I.F.F.!

INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT!

It was hardly in keeping with the traditions of a high office to ask the incumbent formally not to seek re-election. This is generally done informally. But the tin-gods of the W.I.F.A. do not believe in the prestige of other people. In their smug self-complacency they asked Principal Main-ul-Huq not to seek re-election of his Presidentship. Dutt-Roy and Gupta were similarly directed to abandon their positions. Nobody would blame Haq if he took this as a vote of no-confidence against him. It was really an insult. The A. I. F. F. has done well done well to re-elect him for the next year when Moin-ul has himself declared his intention to retire from the field. I hope the other officers will follow suit.

BOMBAY PLAYERS' ASPIRATIONS

It is very gratifying to learn that the A.I.F.F. has decided to stage the entire Santosh Trophy in Bombay in accordance with the invitation made by the W.I.F.A. Following it as international match between India and England will be played. I have not the least doubt in my mind that this decision will be acclaimed by every body in this city and province. All the Indian players and fans have been exceedingly dissatisfied with the non-co-operation policy of the W.I.F.A. It is being said every where that Indian football in Bombay has improved by leaps and bounds in recent years. Our boys are naturally anxious to try their mettle against rivals from other parts of the country.

A SAD MEMORY

Last time Bombay played in this competition, the whole affair was mismanaged by the W.I.F.A. First of all they appointed one individual as captain and manager of the team–in the person of F. Edden. Laughton and Hill of the Welch Regiment were to assist the Captain in choosing the players for every match. A strong protest from the Chronicle forced the W.I.F.A. to include two Indians namely, Alexander and Mardon, in the Selection Committee. But the British selectors never bothered to cousult their colleagues. And on a dry day they left out most of the Indian players to make room for some of the Welshmen who were in Calcutta at the time to play for their Regimental side in the I.F.A. Shield. These men were not even among the selected players of the W.I.F.A!

RESTRICT THEIR NUMBER

It was no wonder that Bombay was deprived of the championship. All the Calcutta papers with one voice said that if the bare footed Indians were fielded they would have surely won the day. Naturally this left a very sad memory in the minds of the Indian players. Because the Chronicle criticised this action of the Selectors, the captain threatened to assault the writer. However that may be, it is hoped that there will be no repetition of the Calcutta episode in future. At any rate with all whole tournament staged in Bombay, there will be little possiblity of the mess being created here. I am sure the entire Indian press will rise as one man.

I think these ought to be a rule to the effect that not more than one or two foreign players should be eligible for a national or provincial side. The whole object of a National competition or an International matches frustrated, if foreign players puck our sides.

W.I.F.A'S SOMMERSAULT

As I have said before I would have preferred the Santosh Trophy being played on zonal lines owing to the travelling and other difficulties. It would have also saved a good deal of needless travelling expense. It is clear that the W.I.F.A. Committee has taken a complete sommersault from their original stand. From boycott to whole hog Co-operation is a new phenomenon. It means a financial responsibility of over twenty thousand rupees. They have practically taken it from the hands of the I.F.A. I wonder if there is some underlying motive behind this move. I only hope that all the provincial associations will see their way to participate in the tournament and help to make it a great success. This will go a long way to consolidate the position of the A.I.F.F. It is high time Indian football is placed on its proper pedestal.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.
Hindu : Chaitra II Shud 10, 2001
Muslim : Jamadil-Avval 9, 1364
Parsi : Avan 21, 1314
Sunrise : 7-17 a.m. Sunset : 7-58 p.m.
Hightidd : 10-06, 22-31.
Lowtide : 4-14, 15-51.

To-day's Engagements

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA: General meeting to-day, (Sunday), at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), in the Gurdwara Hall, Frere Road, to consider the Annual Budget.

THE ASTHIKA SAMAJ RAMA NAVAMI FESTIVAL: 10-00 a.m., Sita Kalyanam; 1-30 p.m., Laksharchana; 6-00 p.m., Grand Procession.

BAND (ORCHESTRA) MUSIC: At Victoria Gardens Byculla, to-day (Sunday), from 6-45 to 8-45 p.m. (S. T.), by the Albless Orchestra Jazz Band.

FORT HINDU STUDENTS FEDERATION: Meeting of the Fort Hindu Students Federation to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m., at Poddar Chamber.

NATIONAL KANNADA EDUCATION SOCIETY: Finals of the Annual Sports for the Children of the Society's School to be held at the Mysore Assoc. to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m.

LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS ASSN.: A general meeting of the Association to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m., at Gold Filled Leather Works, Princess Street.

MAHILA KALA MANDIR: Annual Social and Prize Distribution to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at Anand Bhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay. Shrimant K. L. Gupta, will preside.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: To-day (Sunday), from 9 to 10 a.m., Lecture in Telugu on "Sri Harainatha Baba" by Syt. R. Veerabhadra Rao; 6 to 9 p.m., Harikatha in Telugu "Ramdass" by Syt. T. V. L. Sastry.

ADARSHA BALMANDIR: The annual celebration of the Adarsha Balmandir to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (N. S. T.), under the presidentship of Srimati Taraben Modak in Laxminagar Hall at Khar.

TOPIWALLA ANNIVERSARY: Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla's 24th Anniversary celebrations at Kudal Deshkar Brahmin Niwas, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m., Haree Kirtan.

ANDHRA YUVAJANA SANGHAM, BOMBAY: Reception Committee Meeting of the "5th Bombay Provincial Andhra Social Conference will be held at the R. M. Bhatt High School, Kamgar Maidan Parel, at 5 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL EX-STUDENTS' ASSN.: Annual Social Gathering to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the School Hall. Mr. M. K. Trilokekar, Sub-Judge, Kalyan, will preside and Mrs. Trilokekar will distribute the prizes.

BAI KABIBAI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL: The Bai Kabibai Hindu High School will remain closed to-morrow (Monday), as a mark of honour to the late Mr. S. U Shukla, Principal, Hansraj Morarji Public School Worli, Bombay.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pandit Sreepad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "Self and God Realisation", in English today (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. Cullandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road. "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

O. S. U. ANTONIO D'SOUZA HIGH SCHOOL, (BYCULLA): Debate in the above school hall between the O. S. U. and the C. S. U. to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m., on "That Democracy is an ideal form of Government" Principal A. Soares will preside.

IQBAL WEEK, TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME: The well-known qawwal of the Punjab, Shaik Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali, will give his recitations at 9-30 p.m., at the Sabu Siddiq Compound. The party of Kallan Banne brothers will also give their recitations. Mr. Ismail Adenwala, will preside.

INDIAN GYMKHANA (MATUNGA) LTD.: Final of Badminton Championships 1945 to be played at the Club Badminton Courts at Bhaudaji Cross Road Matunga, at 7-45 a.m., today (Sunday). Sheth Ramnarain Ramnivas Ruia will preside and distribute the prizes.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEIGHT-LIFTING ASSN.: Second Annual Weight Lifting Championship competition of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m., at The Aryan Education Society's School Hall, near Opera House Tram Terminus Girgaum Dr. Bhaskar will preside.

NORTH KANARA G. S. B. CO-OPERATIVE BANK: The third quarterly gathering of the N. K. G. S. B. Co-operative Bank Ltd., will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m., at the Bank's premises, when Mr. R. M. Trivedi, Chief Marketing Officer, will speak on "Co-operative Marketing".

SOVIET FILM: A Soviet Documentary entitled "Justice is coming" or "Trial of Kharkhov" will be shown at Kohinoor, (Dadar), to-day (Sunday) morning at 10 in aid of the forthcoming Bombay F. S. U. Conference scheduled to be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on the 22nd and 23rd June 1945.

FEDERATED KARNATAK SANGH: The fourth programme of the Spring Kannada Lecture will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m., at Khalsa College Hall, Matunga, when Messrs. Krishna Kumar, H. S. Patil and H. V. Imarati, will speak on the life and works of Galaganath under the Presidentship of Mr. P. M. Krishnarao.

Forthcoming Indian Films

Mehboob Productions' Latest

At the Central Studios, Mehboob's "Humayun" is now in its editing stage. It promises to be an interesting historical spectacle. The imposing cast consists of Ashok Kumar, Chandra Mohan, Veena, Nargis and Shah Nawaz.

*

Another Kalidasa Classic Screened

Jayant Films' screen adaptation of "Urvashi" is nearing completion. Sadhona Bose plays the name part and gives several dance numbers. The musical score is by Shyam Sunder, the direction by Babubhai Jani. Prem Adib, Sobhana Samarth and Nyampalli are others in the cast.

*

Yet Another Historical

Resurrecting the past seems a screen fashion these days. Producer K. B. Lall is to revive in celluloid the glorious figure of the great Ashok. Veena has been signed up by him to play the leading feminine role. The rest of the cast consists of Surayya, Chandra Mohan, Ullhas and Jagirdar.

....And Another!

Roop Shorey's "Shalimar" stars Chandra Mohan and Begum Para in the roles of Jehangir and his consort. It depicts them as lovers of Justice who treasured it as an article of faith.

Milk Ration Cards

All the milk ration cards in Bombay City have been classified by the Ward Rationing Inspectors according to certain age-groups by affixing rubber stamps on the reverse of the milk ration cads at the milk distribution centres. Those card-holders who have not yet got their cards so stamped should get them stamped by the Ward Rationing Inspectors who will be posted at the centres on April 23. Thereafter they should go to the Ward Rationing Offices where their cards were issued and get the milk ration cards stamped. The milk supply against such ration cards as remain unstamped after May 1, 1945 may however, be suspended until they are got stamped by the card holders.

SUBSIDISED MILK IN SUBURBS

From April 22—the day on which the supply of subsidised milk begins in the urban areas of the Bombay Suburban District—new milk ration cards will be accepted for registration during working hours of the milk centres i.e. morning—6 a m to 8 a m and evening —4 p m to 6 p m.

IN "D" AND "G" WARDS

The following seven new milk distribution centres have been opened from April 21 in the 'D' and 'G' Wards of Bombay City :—

Morning—D/107, Opp. Sanzgiri Sadan Girgaum Road D/109, Shankerwadi, 190 Charni Road, Girgaum, D/111, Shastri Hall, Tardeo Road; G/91, Gopitank Marathi School Opp. Lady Jamshedji Road.

Evening—D/108, Opp. Sanzgiri Sadan, Girgaum Road; D/106, Bhimrao Wadi, Thakurdwar, G/6, Annapure Building, Shivaji Park.

Wamanrao Joshi Released

AMROATI, April 21, (A. P. I.): Mr. Wamanrao Joshi, elected President of Amraoti City Municipality, who has been released from Seoni jail, arrived here yesterday. He assumed charge and presided overlast night's meeting of the Municipal Committee. He looked fatigued and in bad health.

HARIJAN SERVICE GUARD: Under the auspices of the Western India Harijan League an inauguration ceremony in respect of the Harijan Service Guard will be performed to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m., in the compound of Arthur Road Municipal Chawls when Mr. Shamji Devji Sumra will preside. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala and others will deliver speeches on the occasion.

BOMBAY CITY WEAVERS CO-OP. SOCIETY: A meeting of the representatives of the various weavers' societies and organisations in the Bombay province will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-0 p.m., at Neighbourhood House, Khadaparsi Road opposite Nagpada Police Station, to form a Central Organisation to consider indifficulties confronting the weaving industry and to place a united demand of the weavers before the Goverament of Bombay. Mr. M. Y. Noori Ex-Minister, Bombay will preside over the meeting.

RASHTRABHASHA CERTIEICATE DISTRIBUTION.

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—A public function to distribute Rashtrabhasha Certificates to successful Candidates from the Andheri Centre at the February 1945 Rashtrabhasha Exams. of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha wil be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at the Seth Anandilal Podar High School and not at the Madhavsi Ameny High School Andheri as previously announced. Mr. Sajebhai Abdul Kadar will address the gathering. The Rashtrabhasha Certificate distribution for the Ghatkopar Centre is postponed to June 1945.

LADY MIRZA'S CHAPRASI DISCHARGED OF THEFT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ranga Jetti Timma Jetty, the Chaprasi of lady Mirza Ismail was ordered to be discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate today.

It is to be recalled that Ranga was arrested in connection with the theft of an attache case containing jewellery worth Rs. 98,000 at the Victoria Terminus Station on 30th January last.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1
SUNDAY, April 22.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a m News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8_30 Geet Bhajan 8_50 (M) 9-0 News (G) 9_10 Tomorrow 9_15 M Khan (Surbahar) 9-45 Khadim Husain 11_0 A I R Orchestra 11-15 Khayal Gaud Sarang 11-45 Govind B. Kurwalikar 12-0 Kusum Shroff and Sisters 12_15 Saleh Mohammad and Party 12_35 Violin Duet 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12_55 News (H) 4-20 Children's Programme (M) 5_0 Khadim Husain 5145 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6_0 M Khan 6-30 News (E) 6_40 News (H) 6-45 Matters of Moment 6_50 Govind B Kurwalikar 7_0 Kusum Shroff and Sisters 7-15 Khayal Marwa 7-45 Saleh Mohammad and Party 8_5 Sitar: 8-15 News (M) 8_30 News (G) 8-45 Playing Something 9_0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9_30 B B C News 9-45 Odds Against Japan (E) by Sir Francis Low 10_0 Mehli Mehta and his Sextette.

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A PRAKASH-EVERGREEN RELEASE

Eisenhower Shocked By Nazi Atrocities

Inspired To Invite U. S. Senators And British M.P's. To Visit Germany to Witness Horrors

LONDON, April 20 (Reuter): Members of the United States Congress as well as British Members of Parliament have been invited to visit Germany to see for themselves the horrors of Nazi concentration camps overrun in the Allied advance, it was stated in well-informed quarters here.

The invitation, they said, is personally inspired by General Eisenhower, who is said to have been profoundly shocked by the conditions found in the camps.

According to those sources, General Eisenhower is determined that this evidence of Nazi atrocities should be placed on record before the highest legislative tribunals in both Britain and United States.

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Applications are invited from Registered Medical Practitioners (Graduates and Licentiates) for employment in Provincial Civil Labour Units. They will be employed in both Field Service and Home Service Units. Field Service Units are engaged on work in areas in India which are declared as Field Service Areas. Home Service Units are engaged on work in India outside Field Service Areas.

Pay and Allowances

	Graduates (including) Higher Licentiates	Licentiates
BASIC PAY	Rs. 350-25-500*	Rs. 250-10-280*
CHARGE PAY (when in sole charge of a hospital of not less than 50 beds.)	Rs. 30/- p.m.	Rs. 30/- p.m.
FIELD ALLOWANCE (when serving in Field Service Areas).	25% of basic pay	25% of basic pay

*Note:-Incremental scale of pay applies if an officer offers himself for re-engagement within two months of the termination of his previous engagement.

CONCESSIONS—Free issue of two suits consisting of bush coats and slacks. Free accommodation (for officer only). Free Rations. Free medical attendance, lighting etc. PERIOD OF ENGAGEMENT—One year at the site of work; to be re-engaged, at the officer's option, if his services are required for a longer period. MEDICAL TEST—Selected candidates will be required to undergo a medical examination before appointment. Candidates of lower medical categories than A, B or C cannot be recruited. Selected candidates must be prepared to report for duty at short notice.

APPLICATIONS with the necessary documents, should be sent to the Provincial Administrative Medical Officer concerned (Surgeon General or Inspector General of Civil Hospitals). Or they may be sent to the Director General, Indian Medical Service Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. Note: Your application should contain all of the following facts:—(i) Name in Full (in Block letters), (ii) Address, (iii) Medical qualifications (iv) Date of Registration, (v) Date of Birth, (vi) Copies of testimonials, (vii) Details of previous appointment(s) held. No printed application forms are available. Typewritten or Handwritten forms may be used.

AAA 168

States' Hindu Sabha's Short-cut To Indian Freedom

Resolution Exhorts Youths To Join Fighting Forces In Large Numbers

BARODA, April 20 (A.P.I.): At the open session of the All-India States Hindu Mahasabha, which met here under the presidentship of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, a number of resolutions were passed.

One of the resolutions exhorted the Hindu youngmen to join the fighting forces in large numbers "in the interest of Indian freedom and for the sake of the solution of India's various problems, so that these young men may be ready by the right of the help given to the Allied cause to make a timely demand for the freedom of Hindustan before demobilisation following victory which now seems already in sight."

Moving this resolution Prof. Deshpande said that the larger the number of Hindus in the Army the greater consideration would be given to the demand of the Hindus for Hindustan's independence. He said that this fact would also weigh as an important factor against any breach of promise with regard to Hindustan's independence by the British.

DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN STATES

Another resolution demanded introduction of responsible government in the states. Mr. Bhoopalam Chandrasekaran, moving the resolution, said that some years ago the Princes said that their treaty relations with the British Government came in the way of their granting self-government to their subjects. But now authoritative declarations by responsible British statesmen had been made that Britain would not stand in the way of the Princes wishing to introduce self-government in the states. Mr. Chandrasekaran said that the resolution offered cooperation to the Princes and that introduction of self-government in their states would be in the interest of the Princes themselves.

Resolutions were also passed condemning the ban imposed by the Sind Government on Satyartha Prakash and expressing regret on the deaths of Babarao Savarkar, Raja Narendranath, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and Pandit Chandra Gupta Vidyalankar.

The session adjourned till tomorrow.

SABHA OUTLINES PRINCIPLES FOR INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Subjects Committee Records Protest Against Vivisection

AHMEDABAD, April 20 (A.P.I.): A resolution laying down the principles on which the future constitution of India should be drawn so that it may be acceptable to the Sabha was passed by the Subjects Committee of the All-India States Hindu Mahasabha.

It says: "The conference is firmly of opinion that any political constitution to be acceptable must be based upon the following principles.

(1) The Constitution should be of Hindustan as a free State.

(2) The Constitution must comprehend the whole of Hindusthan and not vivisect it in any way.

(3) It must include the States as well as the provinces in a federation of a proper acceptable type based upon universally recognised democratic principle.

(4) Representation should be accorded to elected representatives of States in the constitution-making body.

(5) Representation to different elements in the national life of India must be strictly based on population proportions.

(6) Bare majority decisions of constitution making body be taken as conclusive on any matter whatsoever.

(7) Representation of the States peoples, in Central Legislature and Executive should be according to population proportion.

(8) Protection of language cultural and social rights be given to all including minorities.

Russia Hastens Security Plans In Eastern Europe

Signing Of Treaty Of Mutual Assistance Between U.S.S.R. & Polish Provisional Govt. Imminent

LONDON, April 20 (Reuter): The signing of a treaty of mutual assistance and post-war collaboration between the Soviet Union and the Polish Provisional Government is believed to be imminent. Leaders of the Warsaw Government were in Moscow last night and the exceptional reception accorded them by the Russians is interpreted as the signal for the event.

The consequences are likely to be far-reaching in the view of well-informed diplomatic quarters. The meeting of the Foreign Secretaries of the "Big Three" in Washington would be faced with a 'fait accompli' difficult to reverse.

The impression prevails that the Soviet Government is still not sure of the exact political consequences following President Truman's succession. They are evidently hastening to complete their security arrangements in Eastern Europe, where Poland remains the only uncovered gap in the Soviet treaty front.

WHERE INTERNEES ARE BURIED ALIVE!

Concluding his despatch published in our yesterday's issue describing the conditions in the Bergenbelsen camp in Germany, Mr. D. F. Karaka "Chronicle" war correspondent says: There was not a single blade of grass at Bergenbelsen because the internees had eaten even that. Men testified that through starvation men had eaten human flesh from freshly dead bodies. Nazis punished some by burying them alive and by putting them alive in the morgue along with the dead. A French colonel was one such victim testified by an English man whose friend the colonel was.

As a British armoured car entered the camp, they saw a woman walk across carrying her dead baby in her arms and silently place it on a heap of the dead bodies and return without even a tear in her eye. Some are dying now due to the excitement of liberation. Former Nazi guards are now being made to bury them dead. They are escorted, otherwise they would be flayed alive.

CALCUTTA, April 21, (A. P. I.): There were five deaths and six admissions of sick destitutes in Calcutta hospitals yesterday.

Savarkar's Call For Sacrifices

BARODA, April 19. (A.P.I.): The necessity for an all-out effort by Hindus, even at the cost of great sacrifices for the cause of Hindudom and freedom was emphasised by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, presiding over the second session of the All-India States Hindu Mahasabha to-day.

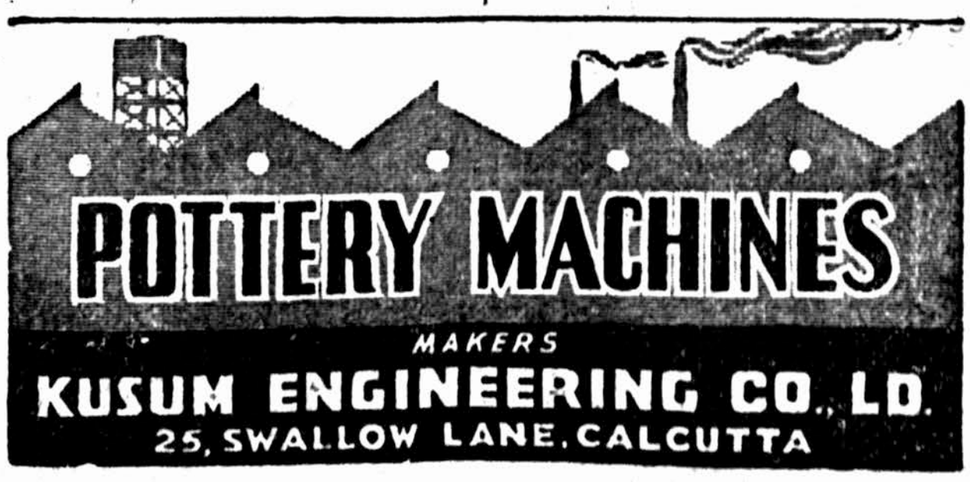
Referring to the All-India States' Hindu Mahasabha, he said that the organisation would legally be separate and unaffiliated with the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. He advised the state organisation to earn the confidence of the rulers and seek redress of the grievances of Hindu subjects by bringing them to the notice of the ruler.

OPEN SESSION.

The open session began this evening amidst enthusiastic scenes.

Mr. Savarkar unfurled the Mahasabha flag to the cheering of about 4,000 persons including 500 women.

Dr. Moonjee inaugurated the conference in the absence of Mr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee.



KAMLA CLUB CARRIES AWAY AGA KHAN CUP

Kalyanmal Mills Beaten In Final By 2 Goals To Nil

Although Kalyanmal Mills had many more scoring chances than their rivals, Kamla Club from Cawnpore got them beat by two goals to nil in the final of the Aga Khan Cup Hockey Tournament on Saturday evening. The man who was chiefly responsible for the frustration of their ambition was Aziz, the Cawnpore Custodian, who saved several dangerous shots from close quarters.

BIGGEST CROWD OF SEASON

The biggest crowd of the season turned out at the Bombay Gymkhana ground to witness the trial of strength between the two up-country teams who had become great favourites of the local hockey fans. The issue was fought at a terrific pace through on the 70 minutes of play. It was however more destructive than constructive as the defenders on both sides tired their utmost to break up every cohesive movement at its very birth. Therefore the attraction and artistry of combined penetration by the forwards were lacking on both sides.

KALYANMAL TAKES LARGER SHARE

From the outset, it was clear that Durga Prasad, the untiring pivot from Indore was not in his best. No doubt he was on the move all the time but his interceptions and feeding left much to be desired. Still Kalyanmal had the major share of the game. Rozario, their brainy left half, kept the forwards on their toes by initiating dangerous campaigns against Cawnpore. But the man who stood as a big stumbling block in their way to goal was Wahidulla, Kamla's left back. He rose to the occasion in splendid style and drove back the Indore hordes time and again with commendable zeal and alacrity.

GRAND GOAL-KEEPING BY AZIZ

The Indore forwards made repeated incursions into the Cawnpore territory with Gandalal, their flying right winger, sending across fine centres off and on. If their forwards could utilise some of the chances offered to them they would have at least a couple of goals up by half time. Again the shots they took at the goal were neutralised by Aziz with exemplary pluck and courage. Once in the second half, three shots were fired at him from different angles and at short range. He saved them all. That was really the turning point in the contest. So if anybody deserves praise for Kamla Club's success the largest share must go to Aziz.

CAWNPORE HELD IN CHECK

The Cawnpore forwards also organised many a concerted attack, their inside trio being in the picture more often than not. But Rajanna and Akhtar in Kalyanmal's deep defence rarely allowed them a look in of their citadel. They kept a sharp watch over all marauders and drove them away whenever they approached the danger zone. It was well they did so as their goalie did not appear to be quite safe.

OPPORTUNISM PAYS AT LAST!

With only a quarter of an hour left—when a draw seemed to be on the card—Imtiaz, the Cawnpore inside-right, broke away to beat Nazimuddin with a hard rising shot. The Indore Custodian actually ducked to avoid the shot. It took the Kalyanmal defence completely by surprise. But their surprise was all the greater when Aftikhar, the inside left, emulated the example of his colleague by increasing the score to two. Kalyanmal players moved heaven and earth thereafter to reduce the margin but failed. The result was absolutely against the run of play but it was their fine opportunism which helped Cawnpore to win the match and the coveted trophy.

RESULT

Kamla Club	2 goals
Kalyanmal S.C.	Nil

TEAMS:

Kamla Club: Aziz; Babu Khan and Wahidulla; Naeem, Manna and Paul; Hamid Shair, Imtiaz, M. Y. Khan, Aftikhar and Moin.

Kalyanmal S.C.: Najmuddin Rajanna and Akhtar; Dadooram Durga Prasad and Rozario; Ganda lal, Zahoor, Liaqat, Masood and Champalal.

Umpires: A. J. Francis and R D'Souza.

At the conclusion of the match Sir Joseph Kay distributed the trophies and prizes.

Lady Hidayatullah Presents Cup To Munawar Sports Club

KARACHI, April 21. (A.P.I.): To perpetuate the memory of her son who died in the Punjab Mail disaster in 1942 Lady Hidayatullah, wife of the Sind Premier, has presented a cup to the Munawar Sports Club, winners of the Cabral Shield Hockey Tournament, who have now decided to run a hockey tournament which will commence shortly.

Four outstation teams—the Lahore Y.M.C.A. Delhi Independents, United Provinces and Bhopal—are expected to participate in the tournament.

NO APPELLATE JURISDICTION

High Court Dismisses 'Habeas Corpus' Plea For Man Condemned By Military Court

LAHORE, April 19 (A.P.I.)—Holding that the High Court had no jurisdiction to act as an Appellate Court in a case decided by a military court Mr. Justice Din Mohammad dismissed today a 'habeas corpus' petition filed by Mian Ferozeduddin against the detention of his son, Abdul Moyeed, who had been sentenced to death by a military court for the alleged murder of one of his comrades-in-arm.

Accused Abdul Moyeed and the deceased were working as sepoys in a military camp in Hoshiarpur district, when following a quarrel the former fatally stabbed the latter with a knife.

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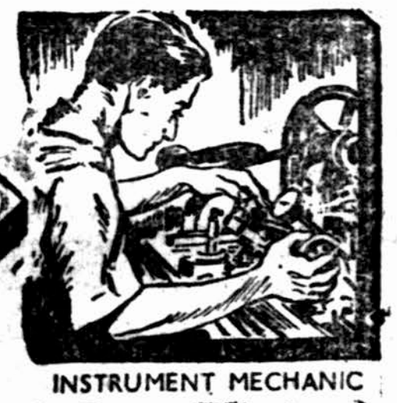

What you do now will influence your future life. It can make all the difference between continued unskilled toil for a low salary and creative technical jobs with the assurance of an ever-increasing income.

If you have passed or studied upto the Matriculation or an equivalent standard, you can equip yourself for a lucrative career. Here are four trades which will be in great demand after the war. You can qualify now for a well-paid job and a bright future in the new India of tomorrow.

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Radio Mechanic	(a) ,, 59-4-0 p.m. (b) ,, 44-4-0 p.m.	,, 63-0-0 to ,, 94-14-0 p.m.
Draughtsman	,, 63-0-0 p.m.	,, 78-0-0 to ,, 123-0-0 p.m.
Surveyor	,, 63-0-0 p.m.	,, 78-0-0 to ,, 123-0-0 p.m.

(a) If age at the time of enrolment is between 17½ to 30 years.
(b) If age at the time of enrolment is between 17 to 17½ years—for the first six months of training thereafter as in (a).

Unenrolled Matriculate trainees while under training will get Rs. 45/- p.m. and non-matriculate trainees from Rs. 24/- to Rs. 26/- p.m. in all the above trades.

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PHYSICAL STANDARDS. Candidates must conform to certain prescribed standards and be fit in all respects.

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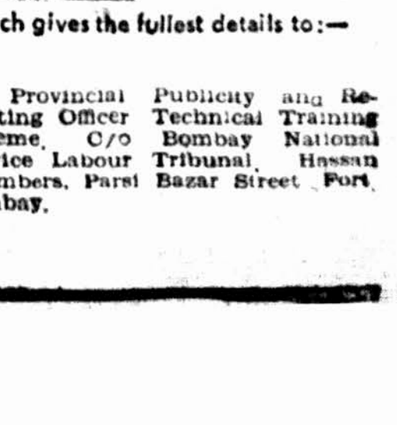

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LEGAL NOTICES

BURMA REFUGEE ENQUIRIES

THOSE wishing for information about their relatives in Burma may send in to the address given below applications giving full details of the person about whom information is required, together with the name and address in block letters of the person making the enquiry. No letters can be sent to relatives in Burma at present. A further notice will appear in the papers in due course when postal facilities are available. Envelopes forwarding applications should be franked in block letters on left hand corner "REFUGEE ENQUIRY" and addressed to Relief and Labour Department, C.A.S. (Burma), Adv: H.Q., A.L.F., S.E.A.C. 2575

PUBLIC NOTICES

ALL INDIA RADIO

Applications on prescribed forms are invited for following permanent posts to be filled in officiating capacity for the duration:

(1) PROGRAMME ASSISTANTS at the Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow and Peshawar

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Station (s) of A.I.R. Pay Rs. 200-10-300. Age below 30 preferred. The minimum educational qualification is a pass in the Degree Examination from a recognised University, which might be relaxed in special cases. Candidates must possess sound general knowledge, a good command of English and sufficient knowledge of one or more Indian languages especially Urdu and|or Hindi and|or Pushtu

Bengali and|or Assamese and|or Oriya

Tamil and|or Telugu

Gujerati and|or Marathi

and some experience of literary and|or dramatic work and|or music. Women eligible.

(2) TRANSMISSION ASSISTANTS at the Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow & Peshawar

Calcutta and Dacca

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Bombay.

Station (s) of A.I.R. Pay Rs. 175-10-235-15-2-250. Age below 30 preferred. Candidates must be graduates. They must possess sound general knowledge with ability to converse fluently and faultlessly in English and at least one Indian language especially

Urdu and|or Hindi and|or Pushtu

Bengali and|or Assamese and|or Oriya

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and some experience of literary and|or artistic work. Women eligible and will be preferred for 3 posts.

Selected candidates are liable to be transferred to any station of All-India Radio in India. Some vacancies in either category are reserved for Muslims, members of 'Other Minority Communities and members of 'Scheduled Castes'.

Full details and application forms may be obtained free of charge from the Director of Administration, All-India Radio, Broadcasting House, New Delhi. Applications in the prescribed form with Treasury Receipt for Rs. 3|- (only Re. 1|- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled castes) should be submitted so as to reach the abovenamed officer by the 22nd May, 1945. A separate treasury receipt will be necessary for either category of post. Applications in response to any previous advertisement will not be considered for these posts. 2956

NOTICE

Dr. B. S. CHARAK will resume his work in his Fort Dental Clinic from 23rd April, 1945. 7566

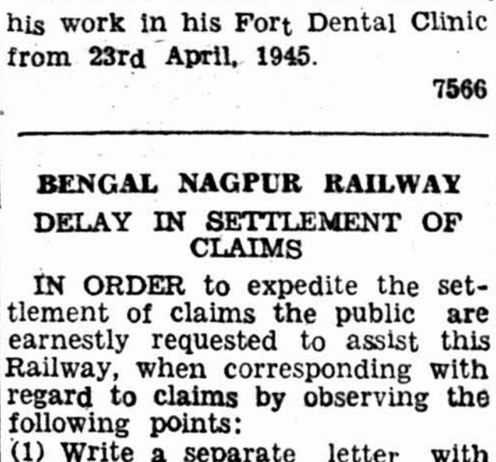
BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY
DELAY IN SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

IN ORDER to expedite the settlement of claims the public are earnestly requested to assist this Railway, when corresponding with regard to claims by observing the following points:

(1) Write a separate letter with regard to each individual claim.
(2) Invariably quote Claims Office references if there has been previous correspondence.
(3) Give full particulars of booking when preferring a claim and in all subsequent correspondence.

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

(2023)



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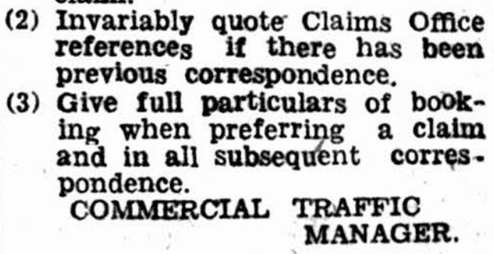

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Sat. Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.
Booking 10 to 12 & 2-30 to 5
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 21.

The local Bullion market was fairly firm on general buying. Demand for ready silver is very good and the supplies of actual silver being in the hands of a prominent dealer, he dictates his own price. Forward gold opened at Rs. 74/11 and improved to Rs. 74/14. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 75/6. Forward silver opened at Rs. 131/12 and steadied at Rs. 131/10. Ready silver was quoted at a premium of Rs. 3 at Rs. 134/10.

BOMBAY COTTON

The cotton market opened very steady at Rs. 421/8 for May delivery and fluctuated between Rs. 423 and Rs. 421/8 and later steadied at Rs. 422. To-day being settlement of monthly tejimandi operations, the market was steady with narrow fluctuations. The market will now prepare for May tenders and it is likely that shorts will be inclined to transfer their sales to July which is now quoted at an attractive premium.

Under renewed selling prices declined and tejimandi was settled at Rs. 418/8. Prices thereafter declined to Rs. 415/8 and recovered to Rs. 417 but again weakened and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. May	Rs.	415	12 0
I.C.C. July		430	8 0
I.C.C. September		441	4 0

Cotton Parity

Indian Cotton May Contract is 646 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, April 20.

Cocoanuts Raw 28, Dry 76, Cocoanut Oil 315, Copra Office 187/8, Dilpasand 205, Madrasnottam 220, Goodgooda 215, Pepper Wynaad 375, Country 370, Dry Ginger Chernad 265, Ernad 250, Coffee Robusta 84.

HAPUR QUOTATIONS.

HAPUR, April 21.

Wheat Fine 12, Dara Arrivals 350, Mds. Gram 8, Barley 6/8, Peas 6/9/3, Old 5/7, Maize 6/2/6, Bajra 7/4, Stocks Wheat 1, Barley 25, Peas 131, Khattis Rapeseed 11/8, Arhar New 7, Old 6/5, Stock 108 Khattis Urad 14, Mong 11, Cottonseed 10/4, Gur 9/8, Powder 10/8, Silver 74/6, Gold 132/6. Market remained steady on higher Bombay advices Bardana Chet 54/12, Asuj 54/12, Guwar Baisak 7/6/6.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, April 21.

Tata Ordinary 386, Tata Deferred 2050, Indian Iron 39/12, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 32/10, Bombay Dyeing 1807/8 Central India 378/2, Century 915, Gokak 298/2, Kohinoor 597/8, Simplex 260, Andhra Valley 1730 Tata Hydro 203/12, Tata Power 1857/8, Associated Cement 230, Belapur 215, Bombay Burma (Old) 510.

Aggressive Price Fixing In New York Cotton Market

NEW YORK, April 20.

The market was featured by the strength of nearby deliveries particularly May, which touched the best level since 1928 owing to aggressive price-fixing against recent export sales. The unlikelihood of a drastic change in the farm policy under the new administration as well as the additional flood threats aided new crop months, but profit-taking stemmed the advance. With growing uncertainties of the new crop outlook due to small acreage prospects, flooded lands and general backwardness of preparations together with acute labour shortage tended to emphasise the world's prospective supply picture by the sharp reductions indicated in crops of India and Brazil. Spot cotton situation is tightening further with free supplies of desirable grades virtually disappearing. Meanwhile considerable quantities of good grades of C C C stocks are reported to have been shipped abroad under lend-lease. Demand from Southeastern mills for spring and summer deliveries continued fair.

NEW YORK COTTON

May	22.68—01
July	22.44—03
October	21.86—05
December	21.76—07
January	21.73—07
March	21.60—06
July highest (11.52 a m)	22.58+05
July lowest (2-39 p m)	22.44—03
Middling Spot	22.95—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	22.64—04
July	22.42—06
October	21.85—04
Middling Spot	22.05—05

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, April 20.

Spot 25-1/2 Forward 25_1/2 Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, April 20.

T T London On:

New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03_1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyer 16.95

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, April 20.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (New Crop) 52 Sept/Oct quoted
Wheat Australian (Bulk) unoffered
Wheat Australian (Bags) unoffered

Denabank Opens Bulsar Branch

BULSAR, April 21.

The Devkaran Nanji Banking Co., Ltd. opened to-day its Branch office here. The function was attended by prominent merchants and distinguished citizens. There was a good support from the public.

Law And Life

By

"Jarvim"

A SERIOUS LACUNA

It is true that in criminal matters the Privy Council does not interfere by way of appeal except in cases where substantial and grave injustice has been done. But in those exceptional cases in which it does interfere the absence of any provision empowering the High Court to grant bail has amounted to a denial of justice. In the Poona Ghee Case decided by our High Court last week Sheroo Khodadad Irani, an army contractor was sentenced to 3 years and a fine of Rs. 1 lakh for cheating the Government. We understand that Sheroo contemplates an appeal to the Privy Council. But by the time the appeal can be disposed of by the Privy Council, a considerable part of the sentence may already have been worked out. This lacuna operates particularly harshly in view of the fact that the right of appeal to the Prrvy Council is invoked only by persons already labouring under a sense of grave injustice.

Whenever an application for bail has been made to the Privy Council itself, it has always refused to consider the matter, and has at times said that the question of bail could only be properly and satisfactorily dealt with by Courts in India which had the means of acquiring knoweldge of the relevant facts. This naturally led some of our High Courts to believe that they had the power to grant bail, at least after special leave to appeal to the Privy Council had been obtained. But in February last in the case of Lala Jairam Das vs. The Emperor the Privy Council disillusioned the High Courts which took that view. In a case of cheating and criminal conspiracy which went up to them from the Lahore High Court and in which special leave to appeal to the Privy Council was granted, their lordships held that the High Court had no power to grant bail, either under section 426 of the Criminal Procedure Code or under the interest powers of High Courts which have been preserved by section 561A of that Code. Their lordship, however, observed that it may well be that a power to grant bail in such cases would be a proper and useful power to vest in a High Court but this desirable object could only be achieved by legislations.

THE NEW SECTION

The Indian Legislature has, a few days back, added a new sub-section to section 426 by which it is enacted that except in non-bailable cases, a court passing a sentence of mprisonment is empowered to grant bail for a period sufficient to enable the convicted person to obtain the orders of the Appellate Court referred to in the earlier part of that section. If this amendment was intended to embody the suggestions that fell from their lordships of the Privy Council in Lala Jairam Das' case, we do not think it will carry out that purpose. The "Appellate Court" referred to in the earlier part of section 426 cannot includee the Privy Council for as pointed out by their lordships in that very case, it appears that an appeal from the High Court to the Privy Council was not within the contemplation of the framers of the Criminal Procedure Code. If that be so, the new sub-section will not apply to appeals to the Privy Council and is, at any rate, confined to-non-bailable offences. In appeals from convictions by Magistrates, the Judges of our High Court seem to have laid down a practice which is of recent growth, under which applications for bail are not entertained on the appellate side unless a certified copy of the judgment appealed from is placed before their lordships. Difficulties have therefore arisen in obtaining bail from the High Court in cases in which oral judgments had been delivered by the trial Magistrate and certified copies of judgments were not available immediately. The new amendment has provided a way out of this difficulty. But if an amendment had to be made for this purpose in section 426, it might as well have been in the widest possible terms so as not to reduce the right of appeal to the Privy Council conferred by clause 41 of the Letters Patent of the High Court to a mockery, and to carry out the suggestions that fell from their lordships in Lala Jairam Das' case. As matters stand at present, the only hope of Sheroo Irani will be that the Government will suspend the carrying out of the sentence under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code pending the disposal of his contemplated appeal to the Privy Council. We trust the Government will, in all fairness, do so.

"Well done, the Navy!"

Many is the time we have heard these familiar words since 1939. They apply to all officers and men of the Navies of the United Nations in the greatest sea war the world has ever known. Have you not considered that they may equally apply to you if you obtain a commission in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve?

R·I·N

India's Navy

Details can be obtained from the Secretary of your nearest Selection Board, your District Magistrate, Commissioner of Police, or Recruiting Office, or D. A. A. G (Rtg) at, Bombay.

A proud appointment in itself, a commission in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve also has many additional advantages. For example, there is no doubt that the training and subsequent experience gained while serving in the R. I. N. will provide many men with extremely fine qualifications for a successful career in civil life. Also, Government are keeping vacant a large number of posts under their control. These posts will later be filled by men who have served with India's Forces. Vast plans are now being made to enable candidates from the Services to undergo special training at Government expense, in selected trades and professions. Those youths who give up their University studies to join the Services are entitled to valuable post-war educational concessions whereby they may continue their studies after the war. Actual details may be obtained from Universities.

AAA 51

World Businessmen In Conference

(Continued from Page 5)

Aviation Organisation by reason of her geographical and strategic position, she did not obtain a seat at Chicago until Cuba made way for her. The reason again was that India's representative in U.S.A. did not enjoy an independent status. It is therefore plain that even in conferences which are to deal with financial or technical matters, political considerations prevail and polilical factors influence decisions. Economic questions tend to become matters of high policy; economic issues are decided for reasons of strategy or political alliances or rivalries rather than on grounds of economic justice or even general economic well-being or international economic stability Economic co-operation between countries essential as it is can be facilitated if pol'tical security is firmly established. Unless peace is restored in a manner so as to revive confidence there will be no economic stability in the world.

WIDER INTERESTS

It must not, however, be forgotten that the questions which the Business Conference considered affect not only business but also the wider economic interests of the country and are intimately related to national economic development. Businessmen's interest and activities cannot in the last analysis, be isolated from general well-being; they have to be studied in relation to and co-ordination with national economic interests and policies. Their activities impinge on the larger economic life of the country, and must be related to it. Except perhaps on the issue of private enterprise, there was hardly any subject on which the views of Indian commercial organisations differed from Indian public opinion. For example, on the subject of commercial policy between nations, the Indian Delegation made it clear that in any multilateral trade agreement. India would insist on adequate safeguards for her fiscal autonomy and her industrial and agricultural development. They emphasised that they were opposed to restrictive policies like Empire preference and considered the insistence of U.S.A. on free trade and competetion to be inconsistent with their high tariffs and their export subsidies on cotton and wheat. International cartels were regarded as inimical to the development of nascent and indigenous industries in a country like India. The Indian view-point about the vital necessity of the controlling interests in industries and particularly, key and basic industries being in the hands of the nationals of the country was stressed. It was pointed out that industrialisation of under-developed countries like India. would, in future, set the pace of international economic development. As regards currency relations, the Indian Delegation naturally raised the issue of multilateral convertibility of India's foreign assets in order to promote international trade and stressed the importance of dollar holdings for India.

MERCANTILE MARINE

The insignificant position of the Indian mercantile marine in relation to India's vast maritime trade, as well as to her strategic position and needs of national defence was emphasised and India's aspirations in regard to shipping and aviation were voiced at the conference. Similarly, on the subject of raw materials and foodstuffs it was pointed out that an under developed country like India should be free to utilise her materials herself in the first instance and not be subjected to any inequitable regulation of production and export of her raw materials for the benefit of highly industrialised countries. Even on the question of private enterprise. There is less difference at least between the more liberal sections of Indian business and the general trend of opinion than appears on the surface. For example there is a consensus of opinion that an essential pre-requisite of any scheme of nationalisations of industries is nationalisation of the Government itself. We have to realise the inevitability of certain forms of control provided such controls are efficient and impartial since such controls might be necessary not only in order to achieve the transition from war to peace economy and liquidate war effort but also in the interest of planned economy. As is observed in the League of Nations, publication on "The Transition from War to Peace Economy' "production is at once a socil enterprise and a social responsibility; as and when private initiative proves inadequate, the State must take measures to right the situation." And again. "industry has ceased to be the private concern of certain shareholders or certain. Trade Unions and is a social function carried out in the interests of all." There must be a proper balance between control and consent. between regulation and enterprise. In any event, the question of private enterprise unlike other issues is domestic and internal problem which we have to solve by our own collective intelligence and efforts

Foreign policy after the war will, it is necessary to recognise be determined by economic as much as by strategic considerations. But the economic foundations of peace cannot be laid so long as the world continues to be divided between "have" and "have not" countries and so long as the domination and the exploitation of the under-developed and weaker nations is the source of economic strength and progress of the powerful countries of the world. Prosperity like peace is indivisible.

'Frisco Must Tackle Issue Of Indian Freedom

Singh's Campaign To Include Questions Of Imperialism And Race Equality

MONTREAL, April 20 (Reuter): The Indian Delegation of 16 to San Francisco headed by Sir Firoz Khan Noon arrived at the airport here this afternoon.

Sir Firoz Khan Noon said that India was going to the parley with high hopes. Every Nation attending the meeting must co-operate to ensure permanent peace. Countries like Canada and New Zealand had made a magnificent contribution to the cause of the United Nations and peace, and would be vital factors at the conference.

The other delegates were Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Sir V. T. Krishnamachari. Other members of the party comprised of experts and technical staff.

The World Security Conference which opens here on April 25 are sharing Mark Hopkins' hotel here with the British and Chinese delegations and some smaller delegations.

Altogether the United Nations delegates are filling ten official hotels from which thousands of residents have been turned out for six to eight weeks during which the conference is expected to last.

According to statements issued by Mr. J. J. Singh the campaign will endeavour to persuade the Conference delegates that the present Indian Delegation do not speak for India and that their statements are not representative of Indian public opinion. Mr. Singh told pressmen today: "Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir V. T. Krishnamachari were appointed by the Viceroy and can be relied upon to follow the British lead."

The campaign will also be carried on in the lobbies of the Conference and in a series of public addresses to persuade the Conference to broaden its discussions to include specific issues of imperialism and race equality. Mr. Singh said today: "Unless India's political aspirations are satisfied, there can be no peace in Asia. The San Francisco Conference is most logical place to raise and settle the problem. It must be tackled some time and the sooner the better."

Indian independence advocates here are also championing the cause of increased power in the international organisation for smaller nations. Small nations they claim, have a real stake in the international organisation looking to the great powers not as a threat of force but as a protection. They believe it is imperative that the big four voluntarily forego some obvious advantages and privileges in order to inspire confidence and faith of the rest of the world.

Mrs. Pandit To Speak In California Cities

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, April 20 (U.P.A.): Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit is scheduled to deliver an address here on May 3 on the subject "Four Freedoms for Asia."

"Freedom for India" will be the subject of a speech she is to make in Los Angeles May 4, it was further revealed.

INDIAN DELEGATES AT MONTREAL

Attending 'Frisco With High Hopes, Says Sir F. K. Noon

MONTREAL (Friday) (Reuter): The Indian delegation to San Francisco arrived at the airport here this afternoon.

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Doctor Anup Singh Speaks Out To 'Frisco Audience

SAN FRANCISCO, (Saturday) (Reuter): Doctor Anup Singh, Secretary of the National Committee for India's freedom, told a San Francisco audience that he and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit are coming to San Francisco for the Conference with a single aim —to proclaim that no enduring peace is possible unless great moral issues are respected.

"One of these issues is no domination by one country of another", he said. "Imperialism and Peace are absolutely incompatible. If you leave India dissatisfied, frustrated and embittered, there will be no peace in India or Asia and hence no peace in any part of the world.

"Somehow, at the United Nations Conference, the problem of colonies and the basic problem of imperialism must be discussed".

"Mr. Singh taking part in a "forum" meeting held by the local "committee for exposure of Fascist propaganda" and attended by about 150 persons.

The case for British policy in India was presented by Colonel O. H. B. Trenchard who has spent most of his life in India. He said: "No Englishman will agree to anything that will plunge India, a country which he loves so much, back into chaos and anarchy. The average Englishman is bewildered and resentful that the flood of anti-British propaganda on the India issue should be swallowed by so many credulous people without any knowledge of the situation. The great hope for India is that the rising generation of fine young people going back from the war with their minds broadened will not tolerate the old shibboleths of the professional politician.

Intermediary To Resolve Indo-British Deadlock

LONDON, April 20 (U.P.A.): On the eve of the New Zealand Premier Peter Fraser's departure for the San Francisco Conference, Dr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League, conferred with Mr. Fraser for one hour today.

Premier Fraser favours Dominion Status for India and is even willing, if he should be asked, to act as intermediary in achieving an Indo-British settlement.

Churchill Says

World Organisation Will Be Free And Open To All Nations

BRISTOL, April 21. (Reuter): Mr. Churchill the Prime Minister, declared to-day: "The world organisation which we must build, as we shall build, will be free and open to all nations of the world, and they must live in peace and justice with one another, but there must be always the necessary forces to restrain aggression".

Mr. Churchill said this in the course of two speeches—one at a ceremony where he was granted the freedom of Bristol, and the other where as Chancellor of the Bristol University he conferred the degree of the Doctor of Laws on Labour Ministers Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, and Mr. Albert Victor Alexander, the first Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Churchill continued: "Inside this vast structure from which we hope will come a long and peaceful period, is that open avowed and inseparable friendship and affection of the great English-speaking nations of the world".

The position, said Mr. Churchill, was now being reached when the Germans would be completely conquered. "A brute host which marched so enthusiastically upon us, their eyes alive with greed and passion of war and earnest desire for mastery over others, have reached the time when they will be added to those long, melancholy and humiliating stream of prisoners who having done the worst to the world have no hope but in its mercy".

LONG JOURNEY IN EUROPE ENDING.

Declaring that the long journey so far as Europe was concerned was ending, that the Allies would soon be on the Baltic and at the Suyder Zee and would be able to bring relief to "the gallant starving people of Holland" Mr. Churchill warned the country against relaxing.

"V-DAY."

Declaring that he deprecated any attempt to forecast the period which official festivities should be embarked upon, and that it was in the main for the Generals in the field to inform their Governments when the task was done, Mr. Churchill added: "I do not think it need be long delayed"

But there would be only a brief pause for thanksgiving because "there lies before us the need for finishing the war started by that wicked and treacherous power who committed an act of baseless aggression against the United States and who inflicted most grevious injuries upon the British Empire in the East".

"We have to stand absolutely with our great American ally.

"I shall have to ask you or whoever stands in my place—and whoever it be I shall support him—we shall have to ask you for a new leap forward, for a new lifting of the soul and body so that this second war shall also be brought to a conclusion altogether free from any doubt".

Describing the British Island race as "toughest of the tough" Mr. Churchill said: "If the spirit of freedom which burns in the British breast had not been a pure, dazzling, inextinguishable flame we might not yet have been near the end of this war."

TRIBUTE TO LABOUR MINISTERS

Mr. Churchill paid tribute to the Labour members in the Cabinet, particularly Mr. Bevin and Mr. Alexander who, he said, were among the most distinguished Ministers of the Crown. "In Mr. Bevin, I have found a colleague who has handled the most intricate and difficult problems in the maintenance not only of our armies but the vast efforts of the factories". He described Mr. Alexander as "a true colleague and friend".

Mr. Churchill said he had had the support of colleagues of all three parties as loyal as any British Government had ever had. He said: "I never could have got through this business if I had not had with me a powerful band men representative of a nation bound together by loyalty which rose far above party politics.

LATE MR. M. P. KAPADIA

With the sad demise of Mr. Manekshah P. Kapdia, Bombay has lost an experienced officer of the Income Tax Department.

Mr. Mankeshah Kapadia was graduated from the Wilson College in 1908, and started his career in the Registration Department at Anand He continued this service till 1918 in which year he joined the Income Tax Department as a Superintendent and worked in that capacity till 1923. In 1925 he was appointed as Assistant Commissioner of the Income Tax and was posted at Belgaum. From Belgaum, he was transferred to Poona in 1931 as the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax. In 1939 as the Appellate Assistant Commissioner he was transferred to Bombay, which post he held till he fell ill in January last.

He was appointed on special duty in the Central Board of Revenue, Government of India to examine all aspects of income-tax with special reference to the proposed legislation on income tax.

He leaves behind him a widow, two sons and a wide circle of friends to bemoan his death.

PROBING INTO YALTA DEAL FOR COLONIES

America And Russia May Line Up Against Britain At Frisco

LONDON, April 21 (U.P.I.): Miss Rita Hinden, an acknowledged expert on colonial affairs at the Fabian Societies Bureau of Colonies and Dependencies, has written an important article "Colonies at San Francisco" in this week's 'New Statesman and Nation."

She says that the question of establishing a sort of Trust for the Colonies was secretly discussed at Yalta. She adds: "Americans are said to have favoured some general scheme of 'international trusteeship' for 'all' dependent territories and are anxious to see machinery for this set up at San Francisco.

"Mr. Churchill on the other hand has stated in Parliament that the position of the British Colonies will 'not' be considered—it is only the question of the ex-enemy colonies of this and last war.

"In this mood the great Powers are approaching the San Francisco Conference."

Observers of San Francisco opine that the colonial question is likely to prove of formidable importance on which America and the Soviet Union are likely to make a common cause.

PARIS, April 20. (Reuter): The French radio to-night said that General Henri Dentz has been sentenced to death and deprived of his military rank.

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Fourth Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp will be held at Kochiwade (Bassein) in Mr. P. D. Raut's spacious garden, near the Creek, amidst natural surroundings and beautiful environments, on Saturday, 28th, and Sunday, 29th April, 1945.

The Campers will reach Bassein Road Station on Saturday, 28th April, 1945, at 6-19 p.m. The only train suitable for the purpose is the one leaving Church Gate at 4-55 p.m., Marine Lines, 4-57 p.m.; Charni Road, 5 p.m.; Grant Road, 5-3 p.m.; Dadar, 5-11 p.m.; Bandra, 5-18 p.m.; Khar, 5-21 p.m.; Santa Cruz, 5-24 p.m.; Vile Parle, 5-27 p.m.; Andheri, 5-32 p.m.; Borivli, 5-53 p.m.

This train is fast from Grant Road to Dadar, and from Dadar to Bandra. Persons from the intermediate Stations, therefore, will have to entrain either at Dadar or at Bandra. Similarly, those on the G.I.P. Railway line will also have to entrain at one of these Stations. They may kindly refer to the Railway Time Table, and entrain at Dadar at 5-11 p.m. or at Bandra at 5-18 p.m.

At Bassein Road a bus will be awaiting the Campers arriving there by the 6-19 p.m. train, just outside the Railway Station, to take them to Kochiwade. Supper will be served to all on that day at the Camp.

Mrs. Patankar, Principal, Seva Sadan Training School, will inaugurate and Lady Masani will preside at the Camp, which will be held for 24 hours. It will be dessolved on Sunday, 29th April, 1945, at 6-19 p.m., when the bus will take the Campers from Kochiwade to Bassein Road Railway Station, to catch there the 7-7 p.m. train.

A very good programme of training, through lectures and talks, with demonstrations wherever necessary, has been arranged. The detailed programme will be announced at the Camp. It will greatly benefit the Workers to attend the Camp even on that account, beside the pleasure of coming in closer contact with each other. Any suggestions with regard to the Balkan-ji-Bari work, for consideration at the Camp, may be forwarded in writing.

On Saturday night, besides the inaugural speech, President's welcome, Secretary's report, etc., there will be a Camp-Fire, for which the Campers should come prepared with their items. On Sunday morning, most probably a boating excursion will be arranged.

The Camp charges are Rs. 4 per head, inclusive of the bus and boat fares, but exclusive of the train fare, etc. Not only the Bankan-ji-Bari Workers, but friends who are interested in any kind of children's welfare activities can also attend the Camp, through the Presidents of the Local Branches or the Members of the Executive Committee.

The last day for submitting subscriptions, as well as suggestions for the betterment of the Balkan-ji-Bari Work and items for the Camp-Fire Programme is Monday, 23rd April, 1945. As proper arrangements of food and other things will depend on the intimation about the exact number of Campers, the Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Branches are requested kindly to collect and pay up their subscriptions on that day, at 5 p.m., at the latest, without fail.

The subscriptions and other necessary information may be handed over to either of the following;—(1) Mr. Ramnik V. Shah, Bharat Bhuvan, 2nd Floor Kalbadevi, Bombay 2 (Telephone No. 30751); (2) Mr. M. J. Sukthankar, Sambava Chambers, 3rd Floor, Block No. 7, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1 (Telephone No. 24029); (3) N. R. Koppikar, C/6 Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay 7 (Telephone No. 30811—Police Exchange—202—Motor Vehicles); and (4) Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati, "Saroj Nivas" Juhu Road, Vile Parle (Telephone No. 86203).

The Campers are requested to furnish themselves with the following materials:—(1) Complete Bedding; (2) Necessary clothing; (3) A cup for drinking purposes; (4) Tooth Brush and Paste; (5) Soap and Oil; (6) Comb and Mirror; (7) Towels and Kerchieves; (8) An Electric Torch, if convenient, and (9) A Note-book and a Pencil. As usual, they may bring whatever is necessary and nothing that is unnecessary.

It is hoped that as many as possible will join the Camp. With everybody's co-operation, it is bound to be a success. We shall have a happy time together!

* * *

"I have found that my care'essness hinders the progress in every walk of my life," laments Brother Waman Naik Alandker (14 Years), of Gulbarga. "Many a time I have tried to get rid of this habit but the thing seems to be almost impossible. Kindly suggest to me some method of doing away as early as possible with it," he says.

Well, why not just try to be care'ess about your care'essness?

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dadu

"Gulistan"
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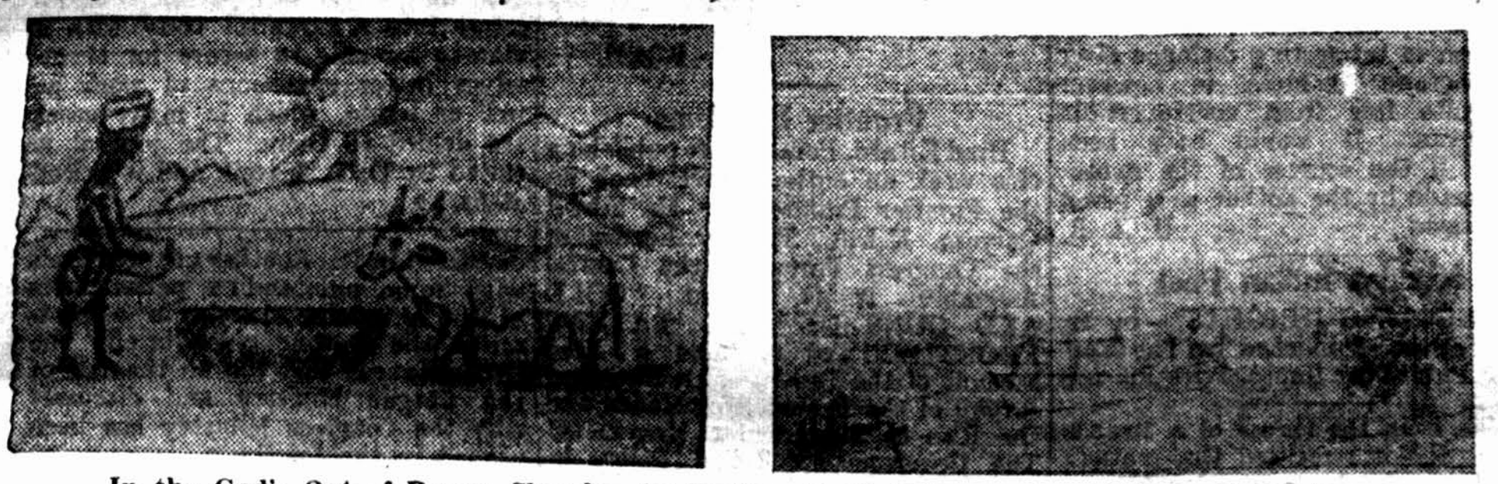
A View of the Bassein Fort.



In the God's Out-of-Doors: Sketches by Brother R. V. Subramanian (14 years), Dadar.

Maulana Muhammad Ismail

Centenary Of Famous Urdu Author

By Z. A. BARNI

The first birth centenary of this well-known Urdu writer and poet is being celebrated during this month when the present Ismail Girls' School, established at Meerut to commemorate his memory, will be raised to the status of a full-fledged college.

There is hardly any Urdu-knowing man who has not at one time or the other either read Ismail's poems in his childhood or studied his text-books during his school-days, for no other single man has written so many text-books for Indian schools which were approved and sanctioned by Government for being taught in schools. His Urdu readers and primers were all couched in the simplest possible language and were meant for both boys and girls.

But his fame does not lie so much in that he compiled so many text-books and readers as in this that he was essentially a poet whom the children could call their own. To write simple poems on subjects which may catch the imagination of youngsters is in itself a most difficult job and of all the well-known Urdu poets Maulana Ismail stands first in this respect. His poems entitled "Hamari Gae" (Our Cow), "Bachcha Aur Man" (The Child & the Mother), "Hamara Kutta" (Our dog) "Aslam'ki-Billi" (Aslam's Cat), "Jugnu aur Bachcha" (Glow-worm & the Child), "Dal Ki Faryad" (Wailing of the Pulse), "Pan-Chakki" (Water-mill), "Mulamma ki Anguthi" (Gilted Ring) and so many others are a bye-word even today.

Some of these poems are original, while the rest are translations of English poems and Aesop's fables like "Father William", "Koshish Kiye Jao" and "Mera Khuda mere Sath Hai", etc., and are regarded as some of the best specimens belonging to the last group.

The Maulana was born in Meerut on the 12th November 1844. His ancestors were the descendants of Hazrat Abu Bekr, the first Khalif of Islam. His mother also belonged to a very noble family. She was a descendant of Hazrat Shaikh Fakhruddin of Isfahan who made India his home during the reign of Emperor Akbar. This lineage is, perhaps, responsible for our poet's literary and mystic turn of mind.

He started his career as a clerk in the office of the Inspector of Schools at a very early age when he was only 16. In 1858 he was appointed as Deputy Inspector of Schools for two years at Bijnaur, where he came under the direct influence of Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan. It was due to it that the Maulana seriously turned his attention towards simplifying his Urdu which formerly contained an over-dose of Persian and Arabic words and phrases. After this he was appointed Head Persian Maulavi in Saharanpur where he spent 17 years of his life. He was then transferred to Meerut as Persian Teacher in the Normal High School and ultimately to Agra. Here in 1899 he retired from service and died in his native place on the first November 1917, the very month in which he was born.

AS A POET

After his retirement the Maulana wrote a number of books including primers and text-books. In 1880 he wrote a book entitled "Risala-e-Qalandari" which deals with mysticism. The "Tazkira-e-Ghausia" was written in 1882-83. It is the life-sketch of Saiyed Ghaus Ali Shah of Panipat whose disciple he was. The first collection of his poems and ghazals appeared in 1901. Some of his poems can be favourably compared with Milton's. Some of his books like the "Life of Khusrau" and the "Lughat-e-Darsiya" were left incomplete and are lying with his son Khan Bahadur Muhammad Aslam Saifee. His "Amsal-e-Urdu," dealing with the proverbs of the Urdu language, has been now completed and is in the press.

Before he died he had founded a school for girls for he had a great foundness for female education. Now that school is known as Muhammad Ismail's Girls' School and it is this institution which is to be raised to the status of a college.

The Maulana also wrote a number of poems of social, religious and political character, in which he exhorted his countrymen to take to science, to spread learning, to love their country and to give up such customs as are apt to sap up the very vitals of our society. He was, however, an optimist by conviction and believed that better things would ultimately come.

His greatness as a poet has now been recognised all over the country. The gifted author of the "History of the Urdu Literature" writes about him:—"His ghazals are sufistic and bear an impress of his genius . . . He wrote copiously on moral and ethical subjects and introduced beautiful stories to point a moral and adorn a tale as was the practice of old poets. As a poet describing the phenomena of nature Ismail was distinctly successful."

His complete poetical works were published in 1935 by his son, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Aslam Saifee, for whom the well-known poem "Aslam Ki Billi" was written during his childhood. The book consists of more than 400 pages (large size) including the portrait of the poet. The income derived from this book and other works will all be devoted to the cause of female education which remained a passion with the Maulana throughout his life.

May his soul remain in everlasting bliss!

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Islamic Culture

Principal Fyzee has placed before us a brief evolution of Islamic Culture. In a beautiful style of his own, he has described that the trade routes, mainly sea-routes, influenced the migration of Culture from one country o another, from West to East and again from East to West. According to him a country which is highly civilized may not be necessarily rich in culture. Mr. Fyzee observes that as the Arabs became politically awakened, their thirst for knowledge knew no satiety. They drank at the fountain of Greek, Christian, Jewish and Persian scholarship and improved and polished what they were not ashamed to learn. They mastered the technique of Medicine, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Trigonometry, etc., etc. At later stages as the influence of Arabs dwindled and waned, the culture by slow degrees started passing on to the other hemisphere, viz., the West. It has so often changed hands. In its own lands it can be said that Persia too has a glorious past from the cultural point of view. Hispania ha her glorious days when it passed on Muslim culture to the West. India had her own share in the time of Moghul Emperors.

Mr. Fyzee has in a very concise manner described that "culture is the general intellectual level in a particular age or country," and he has said that Islamic Culture possessed three characteristics, viz., spirit of enquiry, ideal of brotherhood and the sanctity of religion. His conception of Islamic Culture is that so many religions have contributed towards its development." Islamic Culture in a narrow and unnatural sense or in its absolute purity has never existed."

By writing this extremely timely little book, Principal Fyzee has rendered a great service to Islam which., under the stress of communal differences, is apt to be misunderstood and misrepresented. It should be read with profit by both Muslims and non-Muslims.

P.M.H.

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RATIONALISM

REASON AND RELIGION by Sohrab A. Kalyan. Popular Book Depot, Bombay. Price. Rs. 2-4.

In this little book, the author, who does not disguise his bias for Rationalism, makes an attempt to discredit religion based on superstition, supernaturalism and revelation. As a Free thinker he would like to accept nothing that Science rejects and to see life guided by reason "which alone satisfactorily solves the riddle of the Universe." The treatise which is in the form of interesting dialogue after the Socratic example, is however not quite free from controvertible statements. It would have been helpful if the sources of the quotations made by the author were given in all cases.

U R. R.

Modern Indian Poet

STRUGGLING HEIGHTS"—by H. D. Sethna. Published by The Karnatak Publishing House, Price Rs. 1-4.

India is in the throes of a Renaissance. She has realised that nations bound by slavery cannot make any progress, that there is nothing more precious than freedom; and that to win freedom, no sacrifice is too great and no suffering too acute. Professor Sethna's *Struggling Heights.*", reflects this spirit to a pre-eminent degree; My country, The Great Mother', sits, broods, dreams and yet wakes from sleep,

"New fierce purposes;"

Her Soil takes in the sacrifice of the blood of her own people, not to end them, but regenerate in them the spirit of proud courage to be free. And so, (the poet tells us) let us not be afraid of suffering, tears, sweat and blood. It is through suffering–the spirit of good itself-that Freedom will come. The ancient beauty of Calvary is lit in death and pain.

Professor Sethna is a true poet. "The Senses of his soul are deep and varied. He watches under war-skies, "*A Night-Air Raid*" and in almost Miltonic accents, gives vent to the reaction, in his *Grotesque Energy.*" On other occasions he loves to sing of *The Heart's crystal*" mingling together, the Eastern and Western notes; and to linger long on innumerable beauties of Nature, listening enraptured to

'Voices of Virginal joy'

His style is generally faultless. But at times he makes use of some not very graceful poetic conceits. At times, some of his words jar on the ear; for instance, thunder's *'brawl"* in "*The Sea*" is not a happy choice.

But such blemishes are of slight import. The real value of "*Struggling Heights*" lies in its poetic interpretation of the modern Indian mind, with a richness and variety that is truly original.

Y.D.B.

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PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION

DEPTH PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION.—

By Prof. Anjilvel V. Mathew. Published by the School and College Bookstall, Kolhapur. Price, Rs. 12-8-0.

Nothing has awakened the classical psychologists from their dogmatic slumber so much as the Freudian Unconscious. The static structural points of view in psychology have now been displaced by a dynamic view of the mental life. The great Trio-Freud, Adler, and Jung-have practically revolutionised modern psychology and have sought the vital springs of conscious life and their averrations into the depths of the Unconscious. The assumptions and presuppositions of these master-minds are tethered long and may prove to be hypothetical but one fundamental fact of this conflict–the influence of unconscious elements on our conscious life–remains true and no modern psychology can neglect to take account of it if it wants to keep its time with the progress of this infant science and if it desires to explain adequately the mysterious oscillating nature of man especially under abnormal conditions.

Prof. A. V. Matthew, in quite an original way, presents a comparative study of these three great psychologists, in a simple and lucid clothing, amply illustrating the tenets of their schools and weighig them at the same time in a cautious manner to fit in with the classics of psychological thought. This is one more addition to his many other popular books and it is hoped that those interested in this new movement in psychology would take benefit of the author's labour and erudition and receive the book favourably.

R.N.H.

Frontier Problems

Hind Kitabs, Bombay are publishing this week an authoritative book on the Frontier Problem, by Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, M.L.A., Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly. It is called "GOLD AND GUNS ON THE PATHAN FRONTIER" and contains a brief account of the Province, an historical survey of the Pathan Homelands and the Rise of the Freedom Movement. The Government's Tribal Policy is discussed in it. Another chapter deals with some outstanding personalities of the province. Lastly in a postscript the Author gives briefly the circumstances that led to the fall of the League Ministry and discusses why the Congress Ministry has been formed in the Province.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

HINDU CODE

THE DRAFT HINDU CODE by K. Shiva Rao, Extract No. 3, All-India women's conference; sole distributors Padma Publications, Ltd., Bombay. pp. 21, as. 8.

The provisions of the proposed code as to entestate succession, Marriage and Divorce are dealt with here briefly, but with a lucidity consistent with the narrow volume of treatment. A perusal of this pamphlet should serve to bring home to the conservative element in society the advisability of codifying a loose set of laws on vital social relations. at the same time removing the diver gences, the ambiguities and the anomalies among the different schools

U. R. R,

"Sangram"

"Sangram" the wellknown Marathi weekly of this city published a Special Number on the occasion of the Marathi Journalists' Conference recently held at Sholapur. The Number, which contains several articles affecting the life of Journalists, urges the need for journalists to organise themselves into a powerful body with a view to be able to secure for themselves better conditions of work as well as living, which in many cases are denied to them. The journal is edited by D. B. Karnik and is priced at As. 12.

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ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

What Is Creative Work?—Musicc And Dance In Proper Perspective—Poetry Eliminated From Both—Grand Creative Offensive—How To Develop Civic Sense—Music In Citizenship College—Literacy Is Not Education

"Creative ideas", "modern trends", "progressive tendencies" and the like are boosted as the distinctions of music and dance as propagated by amateurs and semi-professionals who belong to the new order of the modernists. Such distinctions have never indicated any actual development of music and dance after the latter's escape from the hands of the professionals–the traditional exponents and a few life-time votaries. Precisely speaking they have never differentiated the new from the old forms. Slogans in art as in politics have misled the ignoramus and uninformed and have led to the vulgarisation of the highly developed arts of dance and music.

THIS IS CREATIVE!

The quality of the "creative work" in music, dance and drama can be judged, with no difficulty, by modern India's incapacity of even re-creating on the screen or stage, the dramatic master-pieces of the ancient age. The screen-versions of some of them are gross misrepresentations and refuse to concede creative abilities to those who are concerned with their production. But the authors of such de-lux editions of classics generally keep up appearances by plausibly arguing that the original authors were incompetent, and that they have left much room for improvement in their works. No civilised country except India would ever tolerate mediocrities tampering with the classics and, thereby, seeking recognition as master-artistes.

The impact of the sudden outburst of the creative spirit is felt more strongly in the sphere of dance and music. Almost every student is a teacher of her or his teacher–the professional. Some of the fastidious amateurs and semi-professionals, who are trading upon their raw stuff, claim to have imparted creative ideas even to their teachers to whom music and dance happen to be their life-work; and yet their own art fails to show the faintest touch of originality.

The blatantly advertised "renaissance" in dance would be a misnomer if it signifies the socalled democratisation–the house-to-house distribution–of dance or if it represents the sum-total of the current trends like the dance- nondescript and pantomimic gestures which are pushing the real dance-art in the back ground. The high technique preserved and practised by the gurus–the hereditary exponents-and life time votaries will, if well understood and taken as a standard, reveal that the dances of the half-baked amateurs and modernists are, not in a few cases, puerile or spurious.

PAST AND PRESENT.

The medieval age marked the re-efflorescence of the poetic and music genius of India. Music re-emerged as a synthesis of poetry and melody and as a backbone of dance. The excellent and enormous material for singing and also for dancing produced by the galaxy of brilliant composers is a closed chapter to the vocalists who are proficient in the craft of "tan-singing" and are, therefore, content with fragments of poetic compositions. With the elimination of vocal music, dance has been degraded to the level of a dumb show.

The North Indian music has, especially in Western India, been almost synonymous with the Khyal gayaki. Bhavageets, geets, bhajans and abhangas-the light varieties which are composed in abundance and broadcast by the All India Radio also in abundance will be produced by their composers as creative work. The talkie has proved to be a fertile soil for the production of music advertised by the radio as "Filmi-gana." It has unearthed a race of composers and music-directors who, inspite of their meagre knowledge of classical music, are eager to take rank with the authors of the music treatises including Bharatmuni and with the great composers like Haridasji and Tansenji.

OF OR IN SPRING?

The classical music of the North is overweighted with the voluminous creative work–the light and film varieties. It has further lost its strength and weight in the hands of music-craftsmen of the Khyal school. The emotional values of the melodic patterns with appropriate poetic compositions are undermined by the stereotyped style of singing and by the over-indulgence in vocal acrobatics The classical music was an integral part of worship, festivals and religious functions. The form and content varied according to the occasions and seasons–the times of application.

With the classical music–melody divorced from poetry–exploited merely as a pastime or means of entertainment, some of the musicians and their patrons are venturing to celebrate the "Spring"–to sing the glory of the "Rituraja." Do they know the varieties of the melodies, talas, gayakis and poetic compositions that are required to unveil the beauty of the Spring through music? And how many dancers who appear as the "late of"–or "pupils of–" know the ensemble of the "Spring-dance"?

The "Music of the Spring" is quite distinct from the music in Spring, and there are musicians who are capable of rendering it, but their place on the stage of the Vasantotsavas is generally usurped by those whose music remains unvaried in spite of the variations of the seasons and festivals.

CREATIVE OFFENSIVE

Monotony is again the striking note of the classic music broadcast by the radio. Seasonal or festival programmes provide the same stuff in larger doses. The Bombay Station is careful in retaining the proportion of its favourite light music like "bhavageets", but it is not inclined to broadcast dhamars and horis during the Spring and to invite a few musicians who are capable of rendering them. The station authorities ought to be told that "specialities" are needed to impart variety and vitality to the music-programmes and that there are a few good musicians, outside the "music-province" known to them, who can do so.

The radio does not seem to have been better equipped than the screen to re-create the past or to instil new life in Indian arts. The pioneer–composers like Haridas and Tansen should not expect any better treatment from it than that meted out to Kalidas and Shudrak by the screen. Poor Haridas must have felt rather uneasy in his grave by the presentation of his life, poetry and music in a feature recently broadcast from Bombay. The "we-know-everything" mentality and the selection of musicians and artistes on the basis of "prejudices and preferences" will never ensure the success of features and festivals which need high art and specialists to render it.

A tremendous amount of "creative work" stands to the credit of modern India. It comprises dumb and techniqueless dances, over-production of light and film-music, popularisation of the stereotyped style of singing, elimination of poetry from music, dance and drama, celebration of seasonal festivals without the appropriate music and dances presentation, on the radio, of some ridiculous features and the series of the distorted screen-versions of the classics. The various agencies of art appear to have organised a "grand creative offensive" to sweep away the best which India has retained so far and to mislead the people with high sounding slogans.

AESTHETIC AND CIVIC SENSE

The Civic Institute, whose establishment is advocated by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, is intended to be a centre for creating and developing a proper sense of civic responsibility among the citizens. It is considered by him, and rightly so, as an essential preliminary "sine qua non"–to any sort of civic progress. Among the glaring defects of the educational system of this country should be counted the omission of civics and also aesthetics; and training in both is needed to enable students to appreciate the ideals of decent citizenship.

The Municipal Commissioner cited, in a recent interview, several examples of bad citizenship. The remedy should be radical and not symptomatic. The aesthetic sense of the people, if cultivated from the early stage of education, will restrain them from disfiguring or spoiling their environments and from cleaning their homes at the cost of their neighbours. It will also help them in leading a decent and disciplined life. The educational system which would produce such a community should be free and compulsory and should embrace civic and art appreciation as compulsory subjects. The Municipality ought to make the beginning of civic and aesthetic education in its primary schools.

The problem of slum-clearance has not failed to engage the attention of the new Municipal Commissioner. One of the remedies, which he has in view, is to stimulate and encourage large employers to provide housing for their own workers. The provision of quarters with necessary amenities for the workers should be made by law, obligatory on the industrial concerns. It will facilitate the solution of the problem of the clearance as well as "prevention" of slums.

DEFINE STANDARDS.

The "Citizenship College" which the All India Students' Congress proposes to organise during the vacation, will have in its curriculum some cultural subjects and music. One would like to know the standards of music fixed by the Congress and the names of the teachers who are to be invited to join the college. If the standards are to be those of the variety stage, or film, the organisers should better leave music out of the curriculum.

Training in Art should be guided by definite standards. In recent years music has suffered a good deal through the growth of light varieties and "filmigana." It should, therefore, be raised again to a higher level and the students should learn its complex technique thoroughly. If the students' organisations fail to appreciate the values of high art, they will fail to give a lead to the people in the right direction in the matter of art and culture.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

In his illuminating address to the Bombay Adult Education Committee on April 13, Dr. Zakir Husein, the author of the Wardha Basic Education Scheme, drew a fine line of distinction between literacy and education. He stressed the necessity of supplementing the work of the literacy campaigns with some other educational means like "diversion" in the shape of amusement or recreation.

And then he recommended the establishment of recreative educational centres with the radio, theatre and manual training as the educational accessories. Re-planning of education should include organisation of the film, stage and radio as educational institutions and the Government ought to undertake it. The environments of the literate should be educational.

"PEACE"—by Miss Bhakti Shah

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

NEW YORK, April 18, (U.P.A.); Mahatma Gandhi's statement drew scant attention in the American press which was preoccupied with events in Germany, President Truman's activities and an unusually heavy wave of revelations of Axis atrocities .....

The liberal "P.M.", doesn't mention Gandhi but devotes two full pages to the new atrocity revelations under the headline, "This Is The Enemy."

All New York afternoon papers today, including the liberal "New York Post," ignored the Gandhi statement .....

A contributing factor was the news that Ernie Pyle, America's most famous war correspondent, was killed on Ijima, a story that demanded voluminous space.

The United Press of America could also have mentioned a few other contributing factors–the heavy pressure of advertisements, Baseball news, latest gossip from Hollywood, Stock Exchange fluctuations, Fashion notes, etc.–which pushed out the Gandhi statement from the columns of the American press.

*

At any rate, CHRONICLER regrets that owing to heavy pressure of Indian events demanding comment, he has had to cancel the several columns about President Roosevelt and Ernie Pyle that had already been type-set for this week's LAST PAGE.

*

Month Of Destiny

April must surely be the most important month in the history of modern India. Here are a few historic April anniversaries (gleaned from the excellent patriotic calendar issued by the People's Publishing House):—

APRIL 1 (1937); Nation-wide hartal against New Constitution.

APRIL 3 (1680); Death of Shivaji.

APRIL 6 (1930); Gandhiji breaks Salt Laws at Dandi.

APRIL 6 (1919); Satyagraha Day all over India.

APRIL 13 (1919); Jallianwalla Bagh massacre at Amritsar.

APRIL 16 (1928); General Strike of Bombay workers.

APRIL 18 (1930); Chitagong Armoury Raid.

APRIL 21 (1938); Death of Dr. Mohamed Iqbal.

APRIL 23 (1934); General Strike of Bombay workers.

APRIL 25 (1930); Withdrawal of military and police from Peshawar after the refusal by Garhwali platoons to fire on their Pathan-brothers.

APRIL 26 (1928); General Strike of Bombay workers.

APRIL 26 (1929); General Strike of Bombay workers.

*

Message Of Iqbal

To discuss the many-sided and prismatic–and somewhat paradoxical personality of the late Dr. Mohamed Iqbal would need several volumes. Iqbal's poetry (like most inspired writing including Marx's) has meant many things to many men. But to the common man of India he will remain a great poet who sang the the songs of an awakened East, who condemned the exploitation of human beings at the hands of Imperialism and Capitalism, and who (despite what some Pakistanis might say) always upheld the cause of Indian freedom and unity. As an anniversary tribute, we might recall some of the many stirring words–in prose and verse–that he has left as his immortal legacy :—

The pith of Life is contained in action,
To delight in creation is the Law of Life,
Arise and create a new world !

* * *

Arise, and awaken the poor of my earth
And shake the foundations of the palaces of the rich !
A wheat field that does not provide food to the peasants—
Let every grain of that crop be burnt down !
The era of the people's rule is at hand
Wipe out all traces of the old, rotten world.

* * *

The capitalist from the blood of workers' veins makes himself a clear ruby;
Landlords' oppression despoils the villager's fields: Revolution !

* * *

Religion does not teach us to hate each other—
We are Indians—and India is ours !

* * *

"In view of the visible and the invisible points of contact between the various communities of India, I do believe in the possibility of constructing a harmonious whole whose unity cannot he disturbed by the rich diversity which it must carry within its own bosom."

*

That's The Spirit !

In the all-round atmosphere of bitterness and frustration that pervades the country, it is inevitable that more angry talk and less solid work is done all round. Gandhiji has given his clarion call for constructive work and under his guidance much is being done for the removal of untouchability, for the development of village industries and for the propagation of Hindustani. The students are repeatedly exhorted to participate in this kind of work but I do not know of many instances in which they have responded with action instead of words.

It was inspiring, therefore, to read in the "STUDENT" (Journal of the All-India Students Federation) of what the students of Padanandipadu in Andhra did to help their Harijan brother students.

It appears that there is one Harijan Hostel in Pandanandipadu where 25 students reside. It is described as a dilapidated structure—"the roof it only half-finished, the floor is broken and uneven and full of water when there is rain. The students sleep on mats on the damp and uncomfortable floor."

So the local Students Federation branch hit upon a plan of helping the Harijan students. They asked the Hostel Warden to take a contract for harvesting the crop in some of the nearby fields. Students would do the harvesting and the money earned would he used to improve the condition of the hostel. Seventy boys answered the call, the Students Flag was planted in the fields and the boys set to work. They worked longer and harder than the ordinary wage-labour, for they were working for a cause. Thus they harvested 13 acres for which they received Rs. 130. Hundred rupees went to repair the Harijan hostel, Rs. 15 to "The Student" and Rs. 15 to the North Vizagpatam Famine Relief Fund.

What the students of Pandanandipadu did had all the elements of genuine constructive work–social service, dignity of labour, healthy out door activity, co-operative endeavour, live contact with the mass of our people. A small incident–but it can serve as a model for millions of students all over the country.

*

Hindu-Muslim Pani

The response from the readers has been quite gratifying. Most of them favour the abolition of all such communal distinctions. It is impossible to reproduce all the letters but some of them. have made interesting points or constructive suggestions which may be briefly noted ;—

KAROOR NARAYANAN (Ahmedabad Cantt); "If the Railways insist on perpetrating a class differentiation, I would suggest that they supply 'Clean *Pani*' and 'Dirty *Pani*'–the present *panies*, I hope, will go under the second head .... My neighbouring teashopwala is a Hindu but he supplies 'Hindu cha' as well as 'Muslim cha' !... he pours out both these 'chas' from the same kettle !

N. N. ANJARIA (Raipur); "... also there should no separate hotels for Hindus and Muslims. I think many Hindu youths. may be prepared to take 'Islami pani.' But there is one objection–they drink water and then supply water with the same cup. Another cup should be kept for supplying water."

ISMAIL E. PATEL (Ahmedabad); ".... there cannot be two opinions about the views expressed by you ... (But) we must never view this aspect of our problem severed from the context of the actual conditions of our national life ... no doubt vested (imperialist) interests are very much responsible for the continuance of our communal differences. But by blaming them alone, we only flatter ourselves to compensate for our inability, often unwillingness, to remove our cherished weaknesses. It here that under the label of nationalism, indigenous reaction tries to step into the shoes of alien reaction ... Our chances of success in the struggle for independence are to be determined by our sincerity in fighting our own forces of reaction ... I fail to see any consistency in the acts of those gentlemen who would for instance, denounce the Pentangulars and then associate themselves with the P. M. HINDU Swimming Bath of Bombay.....

"Ahmedabad, known to be the seat of Gandhism, as interpreted and administered by Sardar Patel, is the centre also of most malicious communal spirit. To give one instance, there are any number of co-operative housing societies each confined to some caste or sub-caste and prohibiting its members from letting their premises to non-Hindus .....

"The Gujarat College has a glorious tradition of the nationalist spirit of its students who have braved expulsion, lathi charges and even bullets ... But no nationalist is known to have been moved by the stupid spectacle in the water room of the college where there is a separate cup reserved for every conceivable sub-caste of the Hindus... Non-Hindus (Muslims, Parsis, Christians, Anglo-Indians, etc) have to share a jug of water put away for them OUTSIDE the room !..."

(Gujarat College students ! When will you revolt against such anti-national practices? CHRONICLER).

*

Book News

....and a lot of news !

There should be a crop of books of national importance as soon as the leaders are released. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is believed to have written the second part of his Autobiography. Maulana Azad, whose commentary on the Holy Quran is regarded even by his political opponents as the greatest work of its kind, is reported to have written a book on the ethical and Social principles of Islam. Rajen Babu, if the reports are to be believed, has written his Autobiography as well as a book on Pakistan. And Khan Abdul Ghaffar, at the time he was released, was nearing the completion of his Autobiography (in Pushtu). A few more months work is now needed to complete it.

"OVER THERE !" is the intriguing title of a book by Suresh Vaidya (of the London conscription case fame), just published by Hind Kitabs (Price; Rs. 2-8).

THACKERS have branched out into publications in Indian languages with "*Hindustani Mausiqee Ki Kashish*", Urdu translation of Mrs. Mani Sahukar's "Appeal of Indian Music." (Price; Re. 1-12). A publisher's announcement says that "Thackers are translating and publishing popular works, by eminent authors, in Indian languages."

A reverse process has been carried out by KUTUB Publishers who are bringing out this week the English translation of Krishan Chandar's sensational novelette about Bengal "Ann Data", with the challenging title "I CANNOT DIE."

Friend Tendulkar (who is busy on a monumental book on the life of Gandhiji) reports that a second and cheaper edition of "GANDHIJI" will go to press in a week or two. The first edition at Rs. 25/- per copy is completely sold-out. Only a few of the two hundred numbered copies of the de luxe edition are available at Rs. 75/- per copy.

Remember Clive Branson's "BRITISH SOLDIER IN INDIA" from which copious extracts were reprinted on LAST PAGE some weeks ago? The book, slightly abridged, has now been published by the People's Publishing House, Bombay 7, and priced at ten annas. I wish every British Soldier could be made to read this little book.

*

Glad To Oblige

K. SATYANARAYANA (Bezwada) writes ;—

Rathindra Mitra's painting "The Bourgeoisie" which was reproduced on the LAST PAGE of the Bombay Chronicle Weekly is very very interesting as well as realistic. I wonder whether you will reproduce the other painting also, entitled "The Middle Class" in the next issue....

Here you are—

"MIDDLE CLASS"
Futility of Gentility!

*

The Last Laugh

Hoping to inspire his workers with promptness and energy, a business man hung a number of signs reading "DO IT NOW" around his factory and office. When he was asked some weeks later how his staff had reacted, he shook his head sadly.

"I don't even like to talk about it." he said. "The cashier skipped with £1,000; the head bookkeeper eloped with the best secretary I ever had; three typists asked for an increase; the factory hands decided to go on strike, and the office boy joined the Navy."

*

Three men arrived at the railway station with the intention of catching the last train. As they reached the platform the train began to move out. The men ran for it, and the guard and a porter bundled two of them into the guard's van. By this time the train was going too fast for the third man to get in, and he stood disconsolately on the platform watching it disappear.

"Hard luck, sir," said the porter. "I'm sorry you were unable to get on."

"Yes," replied the man. "My friends will be sorry, too. They were only seeing me off."

*

The chorus girl was telling the other girls in the dressing-room all about her birthday party.

"You should have seen the cake," she told her companions. "It was marvellous. There were seventeen candles on it—one for each year."

There was a disbelieving silence for a moment or two, then her best friend smiled.

"Seventeen candles, eh?" she purred. "What did you do—burn them at both ends ?"